

## Union gives go-ahead to replace rebel strikers

has been given the go-ahead by the United Union of Engineering Workers to rebel toolmakers at SU Fuel Systems or other workers to do their jobs. All 32 have been threatened with expulsion from the union.

## Lyland reluctant to face confrontation

Webb, leaving leaders of United Union of Engineering Workers to make in their battle with toolmakers. The 32 SU Fuel employees who are with expulsi on by refusing to end long strike. has told manage- will not oppose re- provided they are bers of the AUEW, ject to present em- the work of the

to be doing every- it d an advertising toolmakers which before the strike

t clear last night nagement's reluc- advantage of the e of support is due possible "black- frontation with the its labour force or it is maintaining y other means. mpany sources re- duction is being activating spare e machines which irvivable in the absence. SU is oduce many more than present out- require.

been reduced in days following the of short time for workers employed onbridge plant. ction has been cut arter because cars have failed to h engine output. of spare plant is short-term play. olmakers more become progres- ible until out- y affected. U is not entirely on labour. There marcation line at between super- oolmakers. Some work at the bench men they oversee. an SU spokesman is that the com- cooperating with

Mr Pat Lowry, BL's group industrial relations chief, and Mr Jack Smart, deputy managing director of Leyland Vehicles, are expected to meet leaders of all the car unions on Friday to try to settle the strike by 1.300. machinists which has closed the Bathgate, Louthian, truck plant.

A Leyland Vehicles' spokes- man said last night: "Stoppages and absenteeism at Bathgate, the largest truck plant in the group, have cost some £10m of profit so far this year. Despite this very serious situation, we have made it clear to the men on strike that we shall not make an offer and there will be no discussions with them. They are in clear breach of an agree- ment."

The 130 toolmakers at Jaguar's engine factory Coventry yesterday voted almost unanimously to strike for 24 hours if the rebels were expelled.

Peugeot takes on 800, page 15

## to ban phenacetin

supporter is planning to use of the pain- phenacetin, which can cause kidney

ad on the prescrip- four years ago on the Committee on licines. There are, it 50 products on at contain phena- with aspirin, analgesics. The for the tablets do

not necessarily indicate that phenacetin is one of the ingredi- ents.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yester- day that it had started talks with the medical and pharma- ceutical and consumer interests on a proposal to ban the sale and import of phenacetin. The Committee has the Review of Medicines and recommended, on safety grounds, that phena- cetin no longer had any place in medical treatment.

## crime cut carnival

at the Notting Hill Carnival of those of last year, Scotland a Bank Holiday Monday 44 reported to Notting Hill police pared with 665 on the ay last year. Twenty-eight were injured, compared with d said 51 people have been ice tactics at the two-day qualified praise from the izers

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## slip denied

newspaper says that "Carlos", nally wanted terrorist, was e released in Stockholm last e travelling on an Iraqi diplo- e. However, Swedish author- denied that a man they as Carlos

## Powerful voices in Cabinet revive case for postponing election

By Louis Heren

The probability of a general election being held in October now seems to be less certain than is generally supposed. While the decision remains with the Prime Minister, powerful voices in the Cabinet are once again suggesting that the election should be postponed until next year.

The reason given sounds persuasive. Indications reaching Westminster, and confirmed by at least one well known and independent psephologist, are that the Labour Party cannot be certain of winning an October election.

Faced with such uncertainty, some senior ministers have revived the earlier proposal to postpone the election until next spring, or even later, with two supporting arguments.

The first is that the new electoral register, which will be ready in February, must improve Labour's chances. One

estimate is that with the new register the party should win between six and eight more seats, an increase that could be decisive.

That is accepted by psephologists because of the efforts to register immigrant voters, most of whom are assumed to be Labour supporters. Another reason is that working-class voters are notoriously lax in notifying changes of address, and an up-to-date register must be an advantage for Labour.

The earlier assumption that the economic situation will worsen in the new year is also being questioned. One minister in a position to make confident predictions has said that there is no reason to expect bad economic news before the spring.

It is understood that Mr James Callaghan has yet to be persuaded that he can safely postpone the election. His immediate advisers remain con-

victed that he will announce an October election.

Certainly the Prime Minister has good reasons to be cautious. Should he decide to soldier on he would have to consider the probability of a vote of no confidence on the Queen's Speech.

Without the Lib-Lab pact that is more than probable, and a December election after such a defeat could be doubly disastrous.

The Government could, of course, produce a non-controversial programme, but even ministers who are advocating a postponement cannot immediately think of a programme that, without giving too much away, would win the support of Liberals and the smaller parties.

That said, the reports coming in from the constituency parties continue to be gloomy. Unless Mr Callaghan is well enough to retire, he might well address himself to the question of reviving Liberal support.



Mr James Callaghan back at 10 Downing Street yesterday after his summer holiday.

## Two women isolated in smallpox scare

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

Two more women who have been in close contact with Mrs Janet Parker, aged 40, the Birmingham smallpox victim, were put into isolation at Catherine de Borne Hospital, Solihull, yesterday.

In addition, about 190 visitors to wards 31 and 32 at East Birmingham Hospital last Thursday are being traced. That is the hospital to which Mrs Parker was first admitted for tests and diagnosis.

The visitors will be asked to go into voluntary quarantine for eight days with their immediate domestic contacts. A total of 12 households are now in strict quarantine.

To support the Birmingham effort, the World Health Organisation in Geneva is sending Dr Ian Carter, a New Zealand doctor with worldwide experience in smallpox treatment, to Britain. He will help to investigate the outbreak and assist in remedial work.

The two women isolated yesterday were Mrs Millicent Rowley and Miss Patricia Muddiman, aged 65, is Mrs Parker's next-door neighbour in Burford Park Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham. She helped to nurse Mrs Parker after she fell ill on August 12. Mrs Rowley has been found to have a spot on her body.

Miss Muddiman, aged 22, of Blackrock Road, Erdington, Birmingham, is a fellow technician at Mrs Parker at Birmingham University Medical School. She has been feeling unwell.

Miss Muddiman was employed in the medical school education services unit and, like Mrs Parker, was a photographer in the anatomy department. She had nothing to do with the medi-

cal microbiology laboratory where the virus was kept in secure conditions. The women did not work together but had been in conversation.

Health officials said both women would stay in isolation for about sixteen days.

Dr William Nicol, Birmingham area medical officer, has assembled an ad hoc committee to try to trace the source of the outbreak. Its members are Dr Ernest Christie, retired consultant from Farnley, Merseyside, an expert on smallpox, professor Kevin McCarthy, of Liverpool University, microbiology department, Professor Michael Brown, of Aston University, Birmingham, and Dr Edward Lowbury, of Birmingham Accident Hospital.

His brief is to examine handling procedures, security and other aspects in the laboratory, which is directly below the department where Mrs Parker works. It is thought that an air duct between floors may have been the virus's escape route.

The World Health Organisation said: "There is a certain danger in the stockpiling of the virus. For the past three years the World Health Assembly has requested that all laboratories should destroy remaining stocks and send stocks to St Mary's Hospital, London, which is WHO's collaborating centre in Britain.

Services reduced: Only urgent cases and emergencies will be treated at the hospital from Friday because so many staff are in smallpox quarantine.

Only three places in Britain hold stocks: Birmingham Medical School and Liverpool Medical School, both of which intend to follow the Geneva recommendation and send stocks to St Mary's Hospital, London, which is WHO's collaborating centre in Britain.

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## Tate puts son's name on Constable painting

By Craig Sison

The name of John Constable, the artist whose work is being removed from beneath the "Near Stoke" painting in the Tate Gallery yesterday and replaced by that of Lionel Bicknell Constable. It was the first tangible result of the disclosure that, at least, 14 works attributed to the great painter are beyond reasonable doubt those of his son.

The discovery was made by Mr Leslie Parry, deputy keeper of the Tate, and Mr and Mrs Fleming-Williams, the art historians, who concluded that the works of John Constable and his son were still being assessed but have caused a stir in the art world.

Yesterday Mr Richard Constable, great-grandson of John Constable, who holds 11 of Lionel's works, said he suspected that more works by him would be discovered under his father's name, probably in private hands.

"There might also be some by Alfred, another son, who was considered a better painter than Lionel. It is a general guess, but I certainly think there are more in their father's name, but not many."

I do not think the news is as earthshaking as all that. Lionel would never be a major painter. I should not think any body can assemble more than two dozen reasonably-sized paintings by him. I should not think he will be reassessed to that extent."

Mr Constable, a full-time artist, was including 11 Lionel works in an exhibition of his own paintings at the Queen's Elm public house in Fuham Road, London, next month, an exhibition arranged before the news was broken.

The full findings are to be published in *The Burlington Magazine* next month. Mr Con-

## The Pop chooses a simple ceremony instead of coronation

From Peter Nichols Rome, Aug 29

The Vatican confirmed today that the traditional coronation of the Pope will be replaced by a liturgical ceremony to mark the beginning of Pope John Paul I's pontificate of supreme pastor.

The Mass will take place on Sunday on the steps of St Peter's Basilica, where Pope Paul VI's funeral service was conducted.

The new Pope said that instead of being carried to the scene of the coronation he would come on his private apartments the basilica and walk to it, steps.

Tomorrow he is expected to receive the cardinals' private audience and on Tuesday the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See.

His decision retains not only Cardinal Villor the Secretary of State, but members of the Curia in air present offices appeared surprised.

He was elected without any direct knowledge of the functioning of the Curia and can hardly be expected to make changes until he is more at home with the inner matter with which the Curia's central authorities deal.

The decision, an essential part of the new papacy, John Paul is a pastor Pope who has not emerged as a diplomatic corps. He has dedicated the bishops of the Roman Catholic world will have a more important role in the process of decision-making in Rome.

At the start of the Curia, which is the Church's civil service, might be expected to try to fill some of the gaps left by a Pope who is not familiar with the activities of an international

papacy. Certainly the temptation is there.

Members of the Curia point out that this apparently sacrilegious organisation has taken a blow to its pride: from its own ranks, it had put forwards candidates for the papacy for all seasons.

At least four of the Curia cardinals were regarded as possible successors to Paul VI and between them they were felt to represent the whole spectrum with one essential element missing: the pastoral element, which proved to be the winning one.

By confirming everyone in their present posts, the Pope gains two advantages. The other candidates now know that they did not have what the Sacred College decreed that the Church needed at this moment. At the same time, the Pope's main executive will be men who will not by temperament force the pace.

Cardinal Villor proposes rather than imposes. His deputy, Monsignor Giuseppe Caprio, is an able administrator who prefers if anything to conceal the fact rather than appear over-powerful, and Monsignor Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of the council for the Church's public affairs, is a man of exquisite discretion.

The world permitting, the prospect is there of a much quieter papacy. Carter delegate: President Carter announced today that Vice-President Walter Mondale will be his personal representative at the inaugural ceremonies at the Vatican next Sunday and Monday.

Mr Carter, on holiday in Wyoming, said Mr Mondale would be accompanied by Mrs Mondale and their son, William—Reuter.

But if there is confusion about the name, there is ambiguity about the message. The very first words of the narrator set the scene: "In the eighteenth century Britain, unable to sell her textiles to the Chinese people, carried on a trade in opium, bringing intense harm to the Chinese people."

The British traders and consular officials are portrayed as sneering buffoons, making racial slurs against the Chinese and corrupting local officials to assist them in their lucrative trade.

In 1839, when Lin Tse-hsu, an incorruptible Viceroy, orders arrest of the opium ships, Palmerston sends in the red-coated British troops. After making initial gains, they are defeated by the courage of the Chinese men and women, armed only with their fists.

The final scene shows the redcoats scurrying away, taking their disgraced Union Jack with them. It was, says the narrator, the beginning of the Chinese people's long march to freedom and self-government.

It is a pretty film, richly coloured, some of it shot in the Forbidden City. By modern Western standards, the production lacks subtlety and is low on technical expertise, but it has some pace and seemed to be enjoyed by the audience, about half of whom were Chinese.

Critics here have pointed to the film's lack of sophistication. Just a few doors down the road, the giant Radio City Music Hall is showing *The Magic of Lassie*. Sophistication is comparative.

Mr Stonehouse

John Stonehouse, the former Labour MP, left Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital yesterday after treatment for a suspected heart attack.

Mr Stonehouse, who is serving a seven-year sentence for fraud and deception, was taken to the hospital wing at Wormwood Scrubs prison.

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## Union Jack goes up in opium smoke

From Michael Leagman New York, Aug 29

The camera zoomed in on a painting of the young Queen Victoria, the British Consul in Canton, who looked a bit like Clark Gable, stared at the opium, his eyes filled with guilt and passion.

Your worst ideal, he whispered in fluent Cantonese, "is about to come true". And he penned a conspiratorial note to Lord Palmerston.

The scene is from what is said to be the first communist Chinese non-documentary feature film ever shown in the West, which opened here yesterday. The Queen's great ideal, according to the plot, is the military conquest of Canton, and the film shows how the courageous Chinese freedom fighters foiled the plan. It is not recommended for sensitive British patriots.

The film was made in the early 1960s but was banned by the "gang of four" presumably because its hero is an aristocrat. It was shown in China for the first time about two months ago, and comes to the United States with coherent English subtitles.

It appears to have several names. Posters outside the cinema call it "Lin Tse-hsu" after the film's hero, or "The Opium War". The title on the print itself is "The Imperial Commissioner".

But if there is confusion about the name, there is ambiguity about the message. The very first words of the narrator set the scene: "In the eighteenth century Britain, unable to sell her textiles to the Chinese people, carried on a trade in opium, bringing intense harm to the Chinese people."

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## Mason pledge of no British withdrawal

Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, says that recent demands for a British withdrawal from Ulster will be resisted. Speaking after the signing of the Belfast Agreement, he said that there was new optimism among ordinary people

## Dollar suffers again

The United States balance of payments deficit of \$3,000m for July took the dollar down to a closing level of \$1.9455 to the pound. Although inflation fell, it is still expected to be about 8 per cent for the year

## Fewer flight delays

There was a slight reduction in delays at British airports caused by the work-to-rule of French air traffic controllers, but some flights from Gatwick were up to 12 hours late in leaving

Union dispute: Staff of the Civil and Public Services Association are to picket a meeting of the union's executive

Humour: Jokes about Irishmen have a political function. TV writers say

Vietnam: American Congressmen press Washington to resume contacts with Hanoi

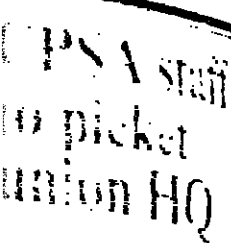
Human rights: Law lord says there is a need to redefine principles

Carpet:









as are scrutinized in the aftermath of the Notting Hill Carnival

Not see eye to eye all the time. But I am always free to criticize this or that decision of the Government while remaining faithful to the long-term policy of the President," Mitterrand was said to have said in refusing to call on government support for his candidature.

Lorraine is one of the regions hardest hit by unemployment. In the Lorraine steel works there is only one of the factors creating an ever-growing dole queue. The challenge from the east is therefore greater than it was in March and Mitterrand was said to have been aware that he can only expect to hang on if this promises to bring work to the region are relieved.



## OVERSEAS

# 100 army men arrested over 'plot' as fighting takes heavy toll in strike-bound Nicaraguan towns

Managua, Aug. 29.—More than 100 army men were reported under arrest for plotting to oust President Anastasio Somoza as a general strike spread throughout Nicaragua and fighting outside Managua resulted in a number of killed.

A highly placed source in the 7,500-strong National Guard said that 12 officers and 85 soldiers were arrested, but another source put the total at more than 100.

Other sources said that the Government rounded up many civilians, including opposition political leaders, and trade union and student leaders.

There were conflicting reports on the extent of the fighting between civilians and troops in Jinotega, Esteli and Matagalpa.

A Red Cross spokesman in Matagalpa said yesterday that a three-hour battle between troops and civilians had just ended. He added: "We do not know how many dead and injured we have."

But correspondents returning from Matagalpa, a city of 61,000, said that five people had been killed during what they called a state of siege there. Residents armed with

pistols and bombs controlled the town of Matagalpa and the National Guard remained isolated in one part of the city.

The Government admitted that there were eight killed and more than 50 wounded.

Violent fighting erupted today in Diriamba, between troops and demonstrators, as well as in Somoto where Sandinista Liberation Front guerrillas were taking part.

Messages about a coup were said to have been broadcast openly on Sunday on the military radio.

Members of the National Guard were reported furious that the President met the demands of 25 men of the Sandinista National Liberation Front who seized the National Palace and hundreds of hostages in the city, killing eight National Guard soldiers.

A National Guard statement confirmed the plot to overthrow President Somoza and said that "Elements of the army and civilians" were arrested. Four officers were appointed to determine responsibility in the case.

Mr. Norman Wolfson, President Somoza's public relations adviser, from New York said at a press conference in

Managua that the President told him that the coup was planned by "some fairly conservative officers who were fearful he would resign."

"Rather than have him resign and someone else take over the country, they were going to take it over themselves. As far as he is concerned, no one, either military or civilian, is going to take over the country."

Asked if President Somoza might resign, Mr. Wolfson replied: "He said 'no' and issued some additional words to emphasize that."

The general strike, which anti-Somoza political factions began on Friday in an attempt to force him to resign, closed all shops in some cities and more than 90 per cent of those in Managua shopping centres.

A Bill authorizing President Somoza to leave the country was making its way through Congress, but government sources said that it did not mean he was planning to flee. Such authorization is customary in Latin America, and the sources said that President Somoza kept his in force and was just renewing it.—AP, UPI and Agence France-Press.

Leading article, page 13

## Two more Charter 77 men jailed

From Sue Masterman, Vienna, Aug. 29.

Two more members of the Charter 77 movement have been jailed for distributing copies of Western press articles on Czechoslovak political problems. Czechoslovak emigrant students in Vienna announced today. The sentences were passed yesterday in northern Bohemia, they said.

Ivan Manasek, a technician from Most, and Michael Kobal, a worker from Vrchtice, were arrested in April and charged with distributing subversive literature. Mr. Manasek has been sentenced to one and a half years in jail, and Mr. Kobal to one year.

Another Charter 77 member, the Rev. Jan Janak, 54, is to stand trial tomorrow in Brno. Charges were brought against him, according to the sources, after he tried to defend his wife, who was struck by a policeman during a search of their house on June 1, before President Brezhnev's visit to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Simsa had been trying to hide a letter written by the late Charter 77 spokesman, Jan Patoska. Mr. Simsa was charged with obstructing the police.

In Vienna, Libor Roucek, aged 23, a Czechoslovak exile student, has ended a 10-day hunger strike marking the tenth anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion.

## Muslim refugees will trek back to Burma

Geneva, Aug. 29.—Some of the 193,000 refugees who fled from Burma to Bangladesh this year alleging persecution will return to Burma of their own accord on Thursday, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced.

A first group of 200 of the mainly Muslim refugees will trek back over the Chittagong hills under an agreement reached on July 9.

Officials said that if the repatriation of the first group went well, 2,000 refugees would return to Burma every three days starting on September 15.—Reuters.

## Water in Tokyo rationed for 12 hours a day

Tokyo, Aug. 29.—Tokyo today faced its first full day of water rationing after the Government last night cut the supply to 83 per cent of the normal amount to cope with the worst drought in five years. The supply was reduced by 7 per cent two weeks ago.

The reduced water pressure in residential districts will be in effect from 10 pm to 6 am and from 1 pm to 5 pm daily. Authorities predicted that about 450,000 households in the city of 11 million people would be seriously affected, which had to impose water rationing last year after a severe drought depleted its reservoirs.—Reuters.

## Nigeria adopts a civilian constitution

Lagos, Aug. 29.—The new constitution that is to lead Nigeria back to civilian rule, planned for October next year, was today presented formally to Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, the head of state.

The ceremony marked the successful conclusion of 11 months of intensive and frequently stormy debate in the 230-member Constituent Assembly.

Nigeria has been under military rule since 1966, despite pledges by succeeding military Governments to return it to civilian rule.

The new constitution provides for a presidential system on the United States model. With a strong President, elected for a four-year term, a Senate with a number of seats for each state and a House of Representatives

## Court accuses newspaper of 'sanitizing' files

From Michael Leapman, New York, Aug. 29.

The clash between *The New York Times* and the New Jersey courts intensified yesterday when a judge accused the newspaper of "effrontery" and its publisher replied in kind.

Judge Theodore Trautwein of the New Jersey Superior Court refused to suspend the fine of \$5,000 (\$2,500) a day which the newspaper has been paying for contempt of court, and which has already cost it \$110,000.

The dispute arises from the refusal of Mr. Myron Farber, a reporter for the newspaper, to hand over notes he made for articles about a series of deaths at a New Jersey hospital.

Mr. Mario Jascaschew was accused of murder after publication of the articles and his lawyer sought to subpoena Mr. Farber's notes. The reporter has been in jail since August 4 for refusing to hand them over.

In an attempt to purge itself of the contempt, the newspaper handed over its files on the case, which did not include

Mr. Farber's notes. Yesterday the judge maintained that the files had been "sanitized" before being given to the court.

Mr. Arthur Sulzberger, the newspaper's publisher, replied: "Dismissing that the *Times* files contained no information of relevance to the case—something, by the way, we had told the court before—Judge Trautwein then accuses the *Times* of sanitizing its files before turning them over. This is flatly untrue."

"While there can be differences of opinion on legal questions, the integrity of this newspaper has remained unquestioned since 1851. Judge Trautwein has now added gratuitous insult to what we firmly believe to be a decision that will be reversed in the appeal process."

Strike talks: Mr. Kenneth Moffett, a federal mediator, has called both sides in New York's three-week newspaper strike back to the bargaining table for the first session since talks broke down last Wednesday. The dispute has stopped publication of the city's three daily newspapers.—UPI.

## Chairman Hua arrives in Iran

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, Aug. 29.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrived for a four-day visit to Iran today in the capital, Tehran. He is the first Chinese Communist Party chairman to set foot in a non-communist country.

Heavily armed troops guarded the international airport as his aircraft touched down from Yugoslavia, where he had been for nine days and other detachments lined the route of his procession through Tehran. The security was a sign of the nervousness of the two-day-old Government of Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, which has so far failed to quell the recent wave of disturbances.

Chairman Hua was greeted at the airport by the Shah and Mr. Sharif-Emami. A young girl presented him with a bouquet. A 21-gun salute followed and he inspected a guard of honour.

The Chinese leader, who will hold two rounds of talks with the Shah, is expected to press for Iranian assistance in establishing diplomatic relations with a number of Arab countries in the Gulf. He will also discuss increased political cooperation with Iran to counter what the Chinese see as a Soviet threat to the region.

Government sources confirmed today that the Shah would be non-committal on the subject and did not intend to be drawn into the Sino-Soviet confrontation. The Shah is anxious to maintain Iran's correct relations with the Soviet Union, especially during the present uncertain period in Iran.

Speeches by the two leaders at state banquets tonight set the tone of the visit. Chairman Hua, praising the Shah's leadership and calling for increased cooperation between the two countries, berated the policies of "aggression and expansionism" of the big powers.



Vietnamese security forces, one armed with a dagger, stone Chinese residents near the border with China earlier this week.

## Resumption of Hanoi talks urged by Congressmen

From David Cross, Washington, Aug. 29.

A large delegation from Congress has returned to Washington after a visit to Vietnam sufficiently impressed with its treatment in Hanoi to urge the Administration here to consider the resumption of talks to establish normal diplomatic and trade relations.

Representative John Murtha, a Democratic from Pennsylvania, said last night that there had been a "fundamental and dramatic" shift in Hanoi's attitude towards the United States in recent months.

Governments in both Vietnam and Laos, which the delegation also visited, had dropped their earlier demands for war reconstruction aid as a precondition

for the normalization of relations, he and his colleagues said.

Talks between American and Vietnamese representatives were adjourned indefinitely at the beginning of this year when Hanoi repeated its demands for several thousand million dollars worth of economic aid tentatively promised by President Nixon.

Successive administrations have insisted that any aid was to have been tied to compliance with the ill-fated Vietnam ceasefire agreement and in any case required the approval of Congress.

Chinese complaint: China has criticized Vietnam for the atmosphere of "war terror" reigning in regions of Vietnam bordering China and affecting the Chinese population there.—Agence France-Press.

## Pretoria trade links named

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, Aug. 29.

A United Nations list containing the names of more than 1,400 Western companies and banks that have done business with South Africa—many of them also with Rhodesia in recent years—was made public today.

It had been put before the

## Judge calls for human rights to be redefined

Manila, Aug. 29.—Lord Wilberforce, a Lord of Appeal, today urged a redefinition of human rights. He said the 1948 universal declaration was proving divisive and a source of re-orientation.

His remarks here to delegates at the fifth annual conference of the International Law Association, of which he is chairman, also appeared to criticize the United States policy of cutting aid to countries it considered did not meet recognized standards on human rights.

He knew the definitions of human rights are Western in origin and largely Western in expression. The definition and in particular the method by which they can be given effect to, require re-examination in wider, more flexible terms, particularly to meet the needs of developing countries and to fit in with aid programmes," he said.

Using lawyers to show more imagination in promoting a legal order that would enhance human rights, he said: "A greater freedom must go hand in hand with the raising of living standards, the removal of poverty and starvation and the spread of a better life."

Referring to United States policies, Lord Wilberforce said: "Instead of policies which deny resources to states whose actions are judged reprehensible, there should be a constructive use of resources to aid human rights—the positive rather than the negative approach."

He said such a task might require a new type of lawyer—development lawyers who can work with people in other disciplines such as agricultural engineers and technicians—in promoting a new international economic order, to help developing countries which at present consider human rights a luxury of rich countries.

These are the lawyers with a conscience, I would add, though, a trained conscience."

Lord Wilberforce said that efforts at promoting human rights so far had shown the weakness of the legal mind. "It is strong in definition and devising formulas, but weak in procuring enforcement. That and imagination which is not invariably a legal quality," he said.

In this sense human rights still needed internationalization, for the 1948 human rights declaration was far from what the drafters thought: "It has become a divisive force, a source of recrimination and conflict."

## Prospect of all-party talks recedes further

From Frederick Cleary, Salisbury, Aug. 29.

Prospects of an all-party conference on Rhodesia appear to have diminished once again after the latest statements by two members of the transitional Government, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole.

Bishop Muzorewa said today that he regarded such a conference as being nothing less than a "coronation ceremony" for the enthroning of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, against the wishes of the people.

Mr. Sithole said on his return from a surprise visit to Switzerland that Dr. David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, was only interested in crowning one man (Mr. Nkomo) as "King of Zimbabwe."

Meanwhile, Mr. Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), said again today that if an all-party conference reached a successful conclusion, majority rule would not come this year.

Speaking in Salisbury Bishop Muzorewa, who recently appeared to be edging towards accepting the Anglo-American plan, reacted strongly to comments made by Dr. Owen on television on Sunday, when he praised Mr. Nkomo as the "father of his people" and said that he had some of the vision necessary to have a peaceful Zimbabwe.

Bishop Muzorewa said he and his United African National Council party seriously questioned the wisdom of attending such a conference when the chairman (the British Government) had already made up his mind to support the bulk one of the negotiating parties. The conference would amount to a stage-managed charade, he said.

Mr. Sithole said an all-party conference was not going to

produce magical answers to the country's problems. Mr. Owen had in mind was crown one man "King of Zi babwe."

Mr. Chinamano said at a press conference in Salisbury that an all-party conference would come sooner than thought. He dismissed comments by Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole as "over reaction" and a "sorry demonstration of power-hunger and fear of the Patriotic Front."

Mr. Chinamano also said that Mr. Ian Smith must not be able to attend such a conference simply to placate British Conservatives and to give the Rhodesian public one-sided report on what he happened, while he kept everything the white man in Rhodesia had destroyed.

Four people, a white police officer, the number one wanted guerrilla and two black civilians died in gun battles in Salisbury's black townships last night.

A police commissioner did not name the guerrilla but said he was the man who had been the subject of a huge manhunt last week after three Zipi members had carried out a number of violent raids on the Glen Norah and Highgate townships just outside Salisbury.

Police said the dead guerrilla was responsible for killing two black civilians and wounding three white police officers in Bulawayo earlier this month.

More whites are leaving Rhodesia. The latest official figures show that there was a net loss of 1,111 in July, one of the highest monthly losses on record. The figures show that 1,342 whites left and only 231 arrived to settle.

## South Africa orders out US journalist

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg, Aug. 29.

An American foreign correspondent in South Africa has been ordered to leave the country by Thursday after a refusal to renew his temporary work permit.

Mr. Daniel Drooz, aged 33, a freelance correspondent, represents the *Chicago Sun-Times*, *US News and World Report*, and the influential *Israeli Daily Maariv*.

No reason has been given for his expulsion which, it is understood, has been taken up at senior diplomatic level in Pretoria between the United States Embassy and the South African Government.

Mr. Drooz, who has been working in South Africa since September, 1976, said he had run into trouble over three stories published abroad—one on Israeli arms sold to South Africa, one on black education, and a third on the scandal within the Department of Information which led to the sacking of its chief official.

## Black reporter disappears in Rhodesia

From Our Own Correspondent, Salisbury, Aug. 29.

Mr. Justin Nyoka, aged 42, Rhodesia's best-known black journalist, has been missing since last Saturday. Police are investigating.

Mr. Nyoka, a correspondent for BBC radio's *Focus on Africa* programme, has written extensively for British newspapers. He was taken from his farm near Salisbury, on Saturday night. Farmworkers said he was taken away by a man who told them he would be returned within two days.

His wife, Esther, said today that her husband had decided not to return to Salisbury on Saturday night because of the curfew.

Mr. Nyoka, one of the first Africans to graduate from the University of Rhodesia, was one of the rare objective black journalists in Rhodesia, avoiding commitment to any black nationalist group.

## Third World Report

## Prophets of gloom confounded by smooth change to self-rule in Papua New Guinea

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, Aug. 29.

At the time Papua New Guinea gained independence in 1975, most forecasts were gloomy. The ex-patriates would go home, the economy would disintegrate and the administrative system would collapse: these were the popular theories.

None of those things has happened, and none of them looks like happening, even though New Guinea certainly has its problems. Certainly many of the Australians and other whites who had enjoyed prosperity there during Australian administration became nervous and left many of them bound for similarly troubled states. But they probably made a mistake. From those who stayed, a number of whom took over Papua New Guinea's civil service, there have been no substantial complaints about the new rule.

Much of the credit must be taken by Mr. Michael Somare, the country's first Prime Minister. Mr. Somare is only 40, but he has displayed talent for political administration that has exceeded the hopes of his supporters.

Papua New Guinea, which was once called "the last unknown," is a small and not very wealthy country where 700 languages are spoken and where it is impossible to travel

by road from one big centre to another. (The mountain ranges are vast and the highest peaks, despite the tropics, often have snow.) The economy is still based on a low level of industry. The ex-patriates would go home, the economy would disintegrate and the administrative system would collapse: these were the popular theories.

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(The country's population is about 2.8 million.)

But there has been no significant outbreak of racial unrest, the country has not been deserted by the whites, and the economy has not faltered. Stability has been maintained during this crucial period of changeover. Ambitious plans for social welfare, education and foreign policy, although certainly in existence, have not been given high priority.

"Too much drink, too few jobs, too many rascals" is how New Guinea's problems have been summed up. No doubt such a generalization contains an element of truth, and it is the stated aim of Mr. Somare to approach his task by first improving the education system. But the country is physically and culturally so fragmented that it will take decades to show a result.

One possible bright spot is that a new type of expatriate is arriving. It used to be said that the old expatriate, going back before the war, was simply an opportunist. After independence, it was suggested, that any expatriate remaining was one of the three Ms: mercenary, missionary, or mad. But there is now a strong indication that many of the new immigrants are genuine idealists who really want to offer their assistance.

usually at an intellectual level.

Mr. Somare himself looks safe for some time. A former teacher and broadcaster, he is best defined as a mild authoritarian socialist. In foreign policy, he tends to welcome relations with all countries, "except those considered to be racist."

His political opponents have not been distinguished, but there has been plenty of strong criticism of his methods. One such criticism is that his black style is "Melanesian"—what he is trying to please everybody without really doing anything. The four-line highway recently built, which travels alongside the administration offices in Port Moresby, has become known as the "Way of the Melanesians" because it goes from nowhere to nowhere.

It would be difficult to find anyone who did not agree that Papua New Guinea's first years of independence have been remarkably smoother than expected. The looming prospect of the economy's collapse is not as menacing as it once seemed. The situation is potentially explosive, it is nevertheless true that of the past decades, Papua New Guinea has come through the testing stage as well as any.

## Kenyatta mourners throng into Nairobi

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Aug. 29.

Tens of thousands of mourners crowded into Nairobi today creating huge traffic jams as final arrangements were made for the state funeral on Thursday of President Jomo Kenyatta.

A convoy of 300 vehicles, from small cars to buses, arrived from Mombasa, Kenya's Indian Ocean seaport, where President Kenyatta died last week. It brought more than 6,000 people including choir and troupes of traditional dancers in colourful dresses, who paid their last respects to the late President as he lay in state in State House here.

President William Tolbert of

Liberia arrived with a large delegation to attend the funeral. The Co-President of the Comoro Islands, Mr. Ahmed Abdullah, also arrived today to the embarrasment of Kenyan officials in view of the recent condemnation by the Organization of African Unity of the mercenary-assisted coup in the Comoros.

Prince Charles, representing the Queen, is to arrive on Thursday morning. The French, West German and Canadian Foreign Ministers are all due to attend.

It was announced here today that Mr. Morarji Desai, the Indian Prime Minister, would arrive on Thursday with a delegation that will include Mr. A.P.

Pant, the first Indian High Commissioner to Kenya, who was a friend and supporter of the late President in his struggle for Kenya's independence.

Tomorrow the body of President Kenyatta will be taken from State House to his private residence at Catandu, 15 miles from Nairobi, for the last night before the burial. It will return to State House early on Thursday, to be placed on a gun carriage flown from Britain and drawn by servicemen on the two-mile journey.

The body, in a glass-topped casket, will be placed in a new aulaculum alongside the Parliament building.

## Former rebel chief to head new Chad government

Njamena, Aug. 29.—President Felix Malloum of Chad today dissolved the provisional military Government and appointed Mr. Hissene Habre, the former guerrilla leader, to form a new government to bring peace to the country.

The move followed the agreement of a "fundamental charter" last Friday after talks between General Malloum's Supreme Military Council and opposition groups led by Mr. Habre.

General Malloum was confirmed as president today by the joint political committee, which conducted the negotia-

tions. At the ceremony he pledged himself to work towards democracy in Chad and reconciliation with all the opposition groups.

Under the charter, which will serve as the country's constitution until a constituent assembly has been formed, Mr. Habre's *Forces armées togolaises* will be "recognized into the Chad Army."

President Malloum said the new government would follow the same policies as its predecessor, which he described as the defence of Chad's territorial integrity, the formation of a constituent assembly and internal democracy.—Reuters.



















A SPECIAL REPORT

# Question marks cloud optimistic forecast

erek Harris

aging increases in f carpets abroad by manufacturers may sustained this year at the growth levels d in 1977 but indus- lers believe that sales ain could be up as in 5 per cent by the the year. is against the back- of a 10 per cent drop s to the British mar- last year when 000 sq metres of car- were sold worth 1. Exports last year ed for 43,700,000 sq of carpet, a 10.5 per -crease—but the in- y value was some 27 it.

rojections have in- some optimism into dustry in Britain s the largest carpet r in Europe. There il question marks he future, however, ange from difficulties apacity and a pros- ecreased fibre pri- echnological change t threats from deve- ountries. ve rigours of the past ars, which have led res of some compan- e produced a slim- er industry ready to he difficulties which en hitting continen- ufacturers just as those in Britain.

g the major pro- arpets International eported better re- the United Kingdom this year than last at Mr Roger Wake- man, described as prospect of a good ace" in the year. Shaw Carpets in to last April turned alf loss of £304,000 end-year profit of

signs of improve- e heartening for the , but as Mr Bill director of the Carpet Manufactu- ciation, remarked: ndustry may have ough its best period de. The heyday was s carpeted the bed- of the developed Broadly speaking we ably moving into the eplacement markets s no doubt true. It e encouraging, given pells at best a lean ile with world

ries in standards of living, that Eastern block countries and a number of developing countries are moving into extensive carpet manufacture. India, for instance, is embarking on a major programme of expansion of its carpet industry which could lead to its emergence in the 1980s as an important world supplier. It plans to increase its production of hand-crafted carpets—on which it claims to have already overtaken Iran—but more important from the point of view of Britain's manufacturers, it is installing machinery to expand production of conventionally produced carpets.

While India's labour costs remain comparatively low this could be one of a number of threats by low-cost producers to export markets, an area in which the United Kingdom manufacturers have done particularly well. There is probably less of a threat to the British manufacturers' hold on the British market, both on the domestic side and the 30 per cent of the market represented by contract work for hotels, offices and similar establishments.

British makers still supply more than 90 per cent of United Kingdom carpeting needs even though taste in carpet design, particularly as between the Continent and Britain, appears likely to start converging. Patterned carpets have been more in favour in the past in Britain, although the production flexibility of British factories has allowed them more readily to produce designs which appealed in other countries. In Germany, for instance, plain carpets have been more popular.

But some industry leaders expect heavily-patterned carpets to become less popular soon with completely plain carpets moving towards a semi-plain or semi-patterned effect. In the United States a new "drip" printing process has made possible the production of subtly toned carpets which appeal to half that domestic market.

Although the effect depends a great deal on the high pile, heavier weighted type of carpet favoured in the United States it is probably adaptable to the lower pile weights used in Europe. Ten years ago Britain's

carpet exports were little more than 10 per cent of total production but last year were running at 25 per cent. A quarter of these exports were also of high value Wiltons and Axminsters, these carpets accounting in value terms for nearly half the earnings power of total carpet exports. Last year's £141m of exports was a 27 per cent increase on the previous year's figure in value terms, the actual volume increase in metres of carpet turned out being 12 per cent. The EEC market rose from £48.7m to

£64.2m. Middle East sales improved from £12.9m to £20.2m. There was progress also in the United States from £6.2m to £9.2m. Commonwealth countries were only marginally better than the previous year, sales rising from £21.9m to £24.2m. Initial returns to the manufacturers' association indicate that in the first five months of this year this rate of growth has eased. Overall it may be running at little more than a 20 per cent increase by value. The main reason is almost certainly the strengthening of sterling

which makes British exports more expensive. But Mr Geoff Davidson, the association's export council chief executive, points out that experience has differed widely in various markets. Sales to the United States and West Germany, for instance, are going better than in the same period last year. But exports to Australia as a result of protectionist trade moves there halved in the first three months this year compared with the same period of 1977. Middle East sales were patchy early this year

although sales growth in Saudi Arabia continued. Major British companies' commitment of substantial resources to exporting and aggressive marketing was paying off in markets like the United States, Mr Davidson believed. At the Chicago carpet mart, the leading United States permanent exhibition for the trade, 12 British companies now maintain showrooms. British makers gain in the United States because the manufacturers there have moved into tufted carpet production, almost totally

leaving the way open for Britain's quality Wiltons and Axminsters. While the strengthening pound has made the export task harder the manufacturers' association is more optimistic about sales in Britain this year. Last year sales in the United Kingdom were down 10 per cent in volume compared with 1976. But the association is expecting an increase this year over last of at least 3 per cent and possibly 5 per cent, most of the growth being in the domestic rather than the contract market.

The opposite is the case. The technical revolution of the late 1960s and the early years of the present decade, which saw the more cheaply produced tufted carpets slice into the traditional woven market of the Wiltons and Axminsters, was largely pioneered by Britain's carpet machine makers. After the upswing years that ended with a jolting decline after 1973—output had been growing 10 per cent a year between 1970 and 1973—technological change has still moved on at a rapid pace.

It should not have been unexpected that some companies would crash when after 1973 demand contracted so suddenly—following, as usually happens with carpets, a downturn in the construction industry—and overcapacity rose. High rates of borrowing by companies to meet the demands of the period of rapid growth and of the changes in technology in the period of declining sales had left some particularly vulnerable. Bond Worth Holdings, the country's second largest carpet manufacturer, collapsed last year with borrowings that represented some 30 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

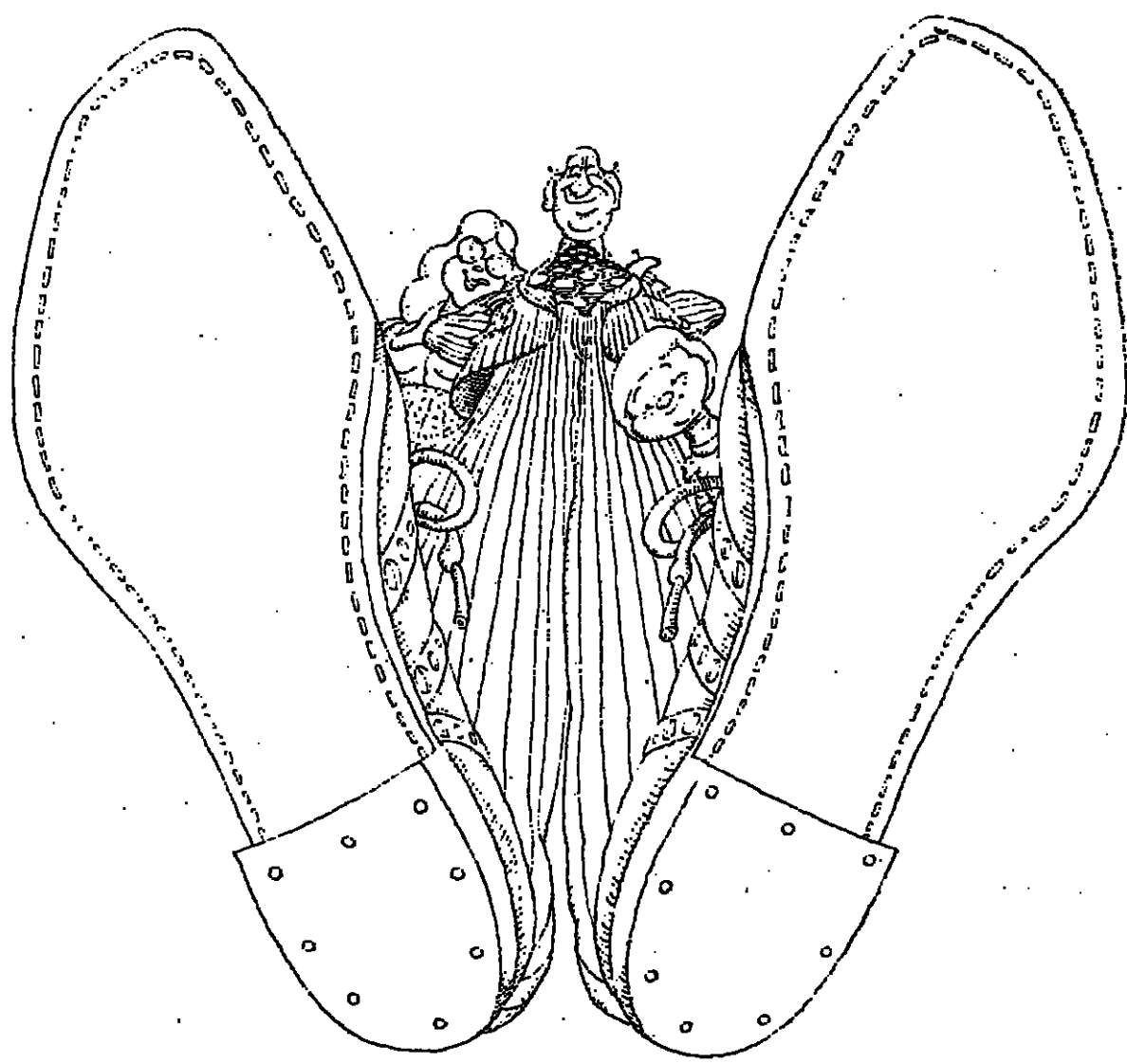


Illustration: Richard Savers

# CARPETS

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**Cost is the father of invention**

by Patrick O'Leary

For centuries making a carpet, whether by hand or machine, was largely a matter of weaving. The weft was threaded through the warp on a loom; sometimes that was all, leaving almost a flat surface, but more often a pile was introduced as the carpet was woven. This pile could be left looped, or cut to form a series of U-shaped tufts with the open ends on the surface.

Pressure to reduce costs by producing carpets faster, with less raw material and cheaper ingredients, led to the introduction of new methods. One which now accounts for the biggest share of the market is the tufted carpet. This is made by stitching pile yarn mechanically into backing cloth.

This backing was originally woven jute, but polypropylene and polyester are commonly used. The loops are secured by coating the back of the fabric with rubber latex. Usually a second base of foam rubber or fabric is then added.

A later development has been the bonding of material on to the backing fabric instead of stitching it. In some cases corrugated sheets of yarn or webs of fibres are used, giving a cord carpet.

Yet another variation is where several layers of fibre webs are formed into a felt-like material by needle-punching them together. They are then bonded with resin on to the backing.

According to the technical centre of the British Carpet Manufacturers' Association at Kidderminster, tufting now accounts for about 70 per cent of British carpets. But the proportion of woven products is still much higher than in many other countries; for example the figure in the United States is down to about 5 per cent.

Traditionally, carpets are patterned by different coloured threads being fed into the weaving process. Printing came into use for non-woven fabrics, but there was some difficulty in penetrating below the surface of the pile until the introduction of the latest technique. This enables dyes to be driven into the materials of tufted carpets through high-pressure jets controlled by electronics.

Static electricity can build up in a carpet as people walk over it, especially in centrally-heated rooms during dry, frosty weather. The technical centre reports that more and more customers are asking for anti-static floor coverings, which can

be essential in computer rooms or where other sensitive equipment is installed. The solution is to introduce a metal or carbon fibre into the fibres to act as conductors.

While polypropylene and polyester have joined cotton, jute and linen as materials for backing carpets, they are also being developed as fibre yarns for the business side. Nylon, viscose rayon and acrylic fibre are already in use, often blended with wool or cotton.

During the blue of mass-production, it was a relief to discover that you do not need a long-range magic carpet to visit premises where the product is still made by hand. Diffidently I threaded my Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas whether it knew of such a place in easy reach of London.

Indeed it did, and could offer a choice of four in Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Oxford or Kent. I called on Miss Joyce Coleman in the village of Speen, between High Wycombe and Princes Risborough, and not far from the Disraeli-lane of Hughenden Manor.

She has been weaving for 40 years. Looking at her work you realize the close relationship between carpets, far wall-hangings and rugs for the floor. Pointing at a wool rug in natural, light colours, Miss Coleman said: "Someone who bought one said it was too good to walk on, and asked me to make one in a darker pattern."

One of her tapestries, a dashing unicorn in red and gold woven from dophair, hangs in the boardroom of a New York firm. It took her about seven months to complete. In contrast was a fluffy rug of unspun wool.

She likes to start work early. "You can do housework when you are tired, but not weaving", Miss Coleman said. It was easy to see the concentration required as she sat at her loom.

First the operator has to ensure the strong warps, which run vertically from the top roller to the bottom one, are separated equally and untangled. These are so arranged that the weft material can be threaded through them at right angles and pressed down to form a closely-woven fabric. Where the carpet is to have a pile, extra threads are inserted and tied into the base.

Working at the loom involves using foot-pedals as well as requiring manual dexterity. At times, the exercise looks like that required of a church organist.

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## Hard-pressed manufacturers fight back

by Ross Davies

British carpet manufacturers have faced unprecedented increases in raw material, labour and other overhead costs over the past five years. Margins have been squeezed hard, but, according to leaders of the industry, there is still plenty of fight in carpetmakers.

Mr Michael Abrahams is the chairman and managing director of Associated Weavers, one of the biggest carpetmakers in Britain, and he is also vice-president of the British Carpet Manufacturers' Association.

He told me that between 1973 and 1978 average rises in raw material costs to British manufacturers were as follows: dyestuffs 85 per cent, acrylic fibre 85 per cent, nylon staple fibre 114 per cent, and nylon BCF (filament) 107 per cent.

Wool had gone up by 40 per cent, jute yarn by 73 per

cent and latex by no less than 175 per cent. In the same time labour and overhead costs on average had doubled.

Manufacturers' sales prices, however, had gone up by an average of about 29 per cent for tufted carpets, and 91 per cent for woven. At the same time, manufacturers' margins had declined from 12 per cent to 3 per cent for tufted carpets and 14 per cent to 4 per cent for woven.

"Really," he said, "carpets have not gone up in price as much as the increase in raw materials and overheads. In his 18 years in the industry he had known many contractions in demand but never one that had occurred at the same time as increases in manufacturers' costs on the scale seen over the past five years."

The increases in manufacturers' prices, he said, was misleading. Behind the average figures would be some

much lower increases, perhaps as low as 50 per cent, where the increases in the two nylons, the main component of carpets, were both more than double.

Reaction among manufacturers and distributors alike, Mr Abrahams says, has been to get out of the cheaper carpets, nearly all of them in the tufted category.

As he told the Bradford Textile Society in a paper earlier this year: "It costs much the same to handle cheap or expensive carpet."

As far as was possible, given consumer taste and his own cash position, the distributor was trying to stock more profitable lines.

The same, he told me, went for manufacturers. They were also following closely shifts in public taste, as for instance that away from heavily patterned to semi-patterned or completely plain effects.

Some British distributors, for instance, have been im-

porting carpets from the United States which is made on the new multiple "drip" printing process. This is a tufted carpet which is no more than cream in price, but it has a deep pile which at the top has a slightly textured or patterned effect, yet at the bottom looks darker.

Mr Abrahams' own firm is adjusting to the demand for this kind of carpet and is exhibiting several designs.

Mr Abrahams does not see this pressure on margins in quite the same way as his colleagues in the carpet manufacturing industry.

"What one has to realize is that the carpet industry is a cyclical business like construction: carpets are a low priority purchase, and when people are short of money carpets become a dispensable purchase."

Carpets were not a status symbol but a fashion furnishing item, and as such it

did not directly affect people's standard of living if they postponed buying.

He said: "My view of the industry now is that we are seeing quite a substantial recovery and some manufacturers are going to make a lot of money in the next year or two."

In particular he sees an autumn of buoyant spending, whether because of recent wage increases or because some people have cancelled holidays in Britain because of the poor summer.

One response to the combination of poor demand and high raw material prices has been a steady reduction in the workforce, both male and female.

Department of Employment figures show that the number of men employed went down from 28,900 in 1973 to 21,700 in 1977.

The number of women went down by a similar proportion, from 16,000 to 11,700 in the same period.

These figures include the manufacturing and some ancillary and dyeing processes, but exclude employees in Northern Ireland. Nevertheless, it is clear that a substantial reduction in the workforce has taken place.

Mr M. D. Aykroyd, the president of the British Carpet Manufacturers' Association, drew attention to another response in his recent annual report on 1977.

He said that good design and salesmanship had helped British manufacturers to keep up demand despite overcapacity both in this country and abroad.

British carpet manufacturers had a record year for exports in 1976, but capped this last year with a 27 per cent increase in the value of exports to £141m, and a 12 per cent increase in volume to 39,500,000 sq metres.

"At home," he said, "trading conditions were difficult and, although over 90 per cent of the United

Kingdom market was met by British products, volume sales were down by 10 per cent compared with 1976."

A strong and profitable home market, he said, was the background essential to a sustained export drive.

Mr Aykroyd concluded: "Our industry is still seeking to reverse the levelling off (of demand) which it began to experience in 1974."

He said that the higher costs of overheads, labour and raw materials.

"Inevitably," manufacturers' margins have narrowed, with the result that many companies are having to accept sharply reduced profits, while others have gone out of business altogether. It is heartening, therefore, to see current signs of improvement in the home trade."

The author is Business Diary Editor, The Times.

## Iran may be pricing itself out of international market

by Ian Bennett

The market in oriental carpets is divided into two distinct areas — modern pieces and antique pieces; within the latter category are several important subdivisions. There are dealers who carry stocks of both old and modern carpets but they are few — if only because buyers of new pieces are interested primarily in acquiring an item of "furniture" and have little, if any, interest in carpets as art, while the serious collector of old carpets has a tendency, which is not justified, to think of all modern carpets as so much rubbish.

Another ill-founded assumption is that modern carpets are cheap. Although inexpensive pieces are available, substantial sums can be paid, especially if the piece is Iranian and more especially if it is silk from either Iran or Turkey. Import figures for the first quarter of 1978 show that the United Kingdom imported 231,154 sq metres of carpet from the eight major sources of production for a total value of £9,342m. These figures also show that whereas the average cost per sq metre is £42.57, the average cost for an Iranian piece is £111 a sq metre and that this average shows a rise of approximately 30 per cent over the cost of Iranian imports during the same period last year.

The cost of a new silk carpet from Herke in Turkey is now about £1,800 a square metre and from Qom in Iran just under £1,000. Thus the wholesale cost of a silk rug measuring 6ft by 4ft from Herke is approximately £4,800 and from Qom £2,660; and for the retail price one would have to add at least 50 per cent to these figures.

The result is that imports of Iranian carpets have dropped by about 20 per cent, not surprising when one considers that a rug 5ft by 6ft will now cost the importer an average of £540 and that in the shops it would have to retail at a minimum of about £800 to £850, and probably nearer £1,000.

Although the newly-rich Iranian domestic market has taken up much of the slack because of the fall in exports, there are now worries that one of the country's most important sources of foreign currency (and of



A record—£456,140—was established for any carpet sale at Sotheby's in March. The highest price (£110,000) was offered for a Mamluk carpet of 1500.

employment at home) may be pricing itself out of the international market. Recent pronouncements in Iranian newspapers indicate that the Shah is personally taking a hand in the reformation of the carpet industry.

As far as United Kingdom imports are concerned, the fastest rising market is China, which increased its exports to Britain from 40,147 sq metres in the first quarter of 1977 to 85,190 in the same period this year. At an average per sq metre of £30, Chinese carpets obviously represent good value; they are also well made, eminently suitable for Western homes and are often beautiful.

Among other groups, car-

pers from Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan are popular. The largest importer of these, as of all other groups of modern carpets, being the City of London firm of L. Kelaty, (which can also lay claim to being the largest firm of carpet importers in the world).

It remains to be seen how recent political events will affect the export of carpets from Afghanistan but one suspects that in the short term at least the flow of pieces to the West will be seriously curtailed. This is not likely to affect the cost or resale value of the pieces already here, but will simply open the door still wider to other exporting countries; it is likely that China and Russia will be the main beneficiaries.

If this does happen, it may be that Afghanistan will find it difficult to reestablish a strong Western market for its goods. It is not as if Afghan carpets have any particular characteristics which could not easily be copied by other manufacturing countries. Their main attraction is that they are low priced.

The Russians announced recently (possibly with the Afghan upheaval in mind) that they intend to improve the quality of their carpets without an increase in price. By Russian carpets, one is thinking principally of the pieces produced in somewhat bastardized versions of old Turkoman and Baluchi pieces in the past three or four years, increases which have been sustained only by the ever-growing army of semi-fanatical private collectors, the boom in Soumak bags seems to be solely the result of competition between dealers, with few, if any, private collectors entering the fray at the top end of the market. It is difficult to predict whether this is a boom which will continue. Certainly it cannot go on without the eventual support of the private sector, which will be expected to pay prices considerably above those which are now fairly commonplace in the trade.

I find it hard to believe that private collectors will be happily paying £2,000 or £3,000 and more for Soumak bags in a year or so's time. But then, three or four years ago, no one in his right mind would have paid more than about £450 for even the finest Baluchi weaving, yet prices of up to £2,500 are not considered remarkable today.

Using a polypropylene fibre blend construction this has been given a grade three rating by the Fibre Bonded Carpet Manufac-

ture, but there is an important and dramatic difference. The demand is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict.

In discussing any part of the art market, it is usually hard to make accurate short-term analyses. It is also difficult to detect positive movements in price in a short period (one to two years). However, there are exceptions, the short-lived boom in Chinese ceramics in 1973-74 being the most famous (or infamous) of recent years.

In the carpet market within the past year we have witnessed an extraordinary boom—the rapid rise in value of small nineteenth-century Caucasian flat-woven pieces, and particularly of Soumak bag-faces. I think that even a year ago, most people would have found it hard to believe that there would now be a regular price level of £1,000-£1,500 for good examples.

Unlike the great increases in value recorded by fine old Turkoman and Baluchi pieces in the past three or four years, increases which have been sustained only by the ever-growing army of semi-fanatical private collectors, the boom in Soumak bags seems to be solely the result of competition between dealers, with few, if any, private collectors entering the fray at the top end of the market. It is difficult to predict whether this is a boom which will continue. Certainly it cannot go on without the eventual support of the private sector, which will be expected to pay prices considerably above those which are now fairly commonplace in the trade.

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## Technical progress floors the industrial sector

by Patricia Tisdall

Once regarded as the wall-to-wall carpeting has now become commonplace in offices, shops, hotels and even public houses. The sound proofing, heat insulating and easy-clean characteristics of soft-floor coverings are being seen by an increasing number of firms as outweighing the extra costs involved initially.

According to one industry estimate, the share of total sales held by the contract sector has leapt from less than 20 per cent to nearly 50 per cent in the past 10 years. Precise figures are hard to come by, since many institutions buy through retailers rather than using specialist planners.

However, the manufacturers believe that, despite the decline in new building in both the public and private sectors, there is considerable growth still to come in the contract side of their market.

Nevertheless, not even the most optimistic carpet salesman would pretend that his products were suitable for every type of industrial location. Areas such as kitchens and hospital operating theatres, which need to be sterilized, are unsuitable for soft floor coverings.

Equally, other types of floor coverings are best used in factory areas where heavy manufacturing plant or machinery is at work. Here, specially toughened vinyl or sheet linoleum may be more appropriate. Another alternative, particularly for wet areas, is ceramic or quarry tiles, although if not specially treated these can be slippery.

Many of the earlier disadvantages of carpeting have been overcome by the enormous technical progress made in the trade during the 1960s and early 1970s. Until then most of the contract carpet sold was of the traditional Wilton or Axminster type. This kind of carpet is expensive although hard wearing. The cheaper, tufted carpets at that time were not strong enough for commercial use.

The newer tufted carpets using spun nylon or other synthetic fibres or a wool and nylon blend offer the manufacturers claim is at least as long a life as the best Wiltons and Axminsters at a considerably cheaper price. By doing so they opened up whole new sectors of the market which had previously been inhibited by cost.

Gradually the more alarming disadvantages of the new tufteds, particularly the build-up of static electricity and the ease with which they can be stained, have been overcome. Today, tufted carpets such as those made to the Department of the Environment's specifications by a number of producers for use in health centres, Army establishments and other public sector areas have a very impressive performance record under heavy use. They are also flame-resistant and constructed so as not to generate static electricity above shock levels.

Another new development which has revolutionized the industrial applications for soft floor coverings has been carpet tiles. First introduced in Britain by the Dutch van Heugten company under the Heuga brand name these are now made by a variety of British manufacturers. One of the more recent entrants is the Nairn International Group, which earlier this year launched a new smooth finish carpet tile aimed specifically at the medium-grade contract carpet tile market.

Using a polypropylene fibre blend construction this has been given a grade three rating by the Fibre Bonded Carpet Manufac-

turers (FBCMA) and was launched at a list price of £4.82 a square metre.

Introduced in May last year the FBCMA's classification scheme carries five grades with category one reckoned as suitable for light domestic use, calibrated through to category five, which is recommended for heavy contract use. Most manufacturers, including Nairn, offer a choice of grades.

A big advantage of tiles—particularly for offices as the largest type of contract carpet user—is their flexibility. The tiles can be lifted and replaced to compensate for spot wear, cigarette burns, staining and similar damage. They can also be lifted and re-laid if access is needed to electrical cables or pipe ducts.

Fibre-bonded carpet tiles are also designed to be lodged in new industrial areas, notably schools and hospitals, where a concentrated sales drive by the carpet industry has until now been held back by cuts in government expenditure. The National Health Service has for some time acknowledged the benefits both in physical terms as well as morale of greater advantage of tiles in their use of carpets in hospitals.

rather dull appearance and texture. They are produced in a variety of different colours. These can be varied to produce a chequered pattern or for example, to delineate corridor lanes in open-plan offices.

But the effect is still considerably duller than the bright patterns produced in the traditional Axminster or Wilton carpets. For this reason, as well as the ability of the patterns to mask stains public-houses and hotels still prefer, despite the extra cost, to remain with traditional carpets.

Looking towards the future, at least as seen by Mr Michael Abrahams, chairman of Associated Weavers, new developments will concentrate on style and fashion rather than in the technical innovations of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Progress may also be made in new industrial areas, notably schools and hospitals, where a concentrated sales drive by the carpet industry has until now been held back by cuts in government expenditure. The National Health Service has for some time acknowledged the benefits both in physical terms as well as morale of greater advantage of tiles in their use of carpets in hospitals.



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## Talented designers cater for variety of needs

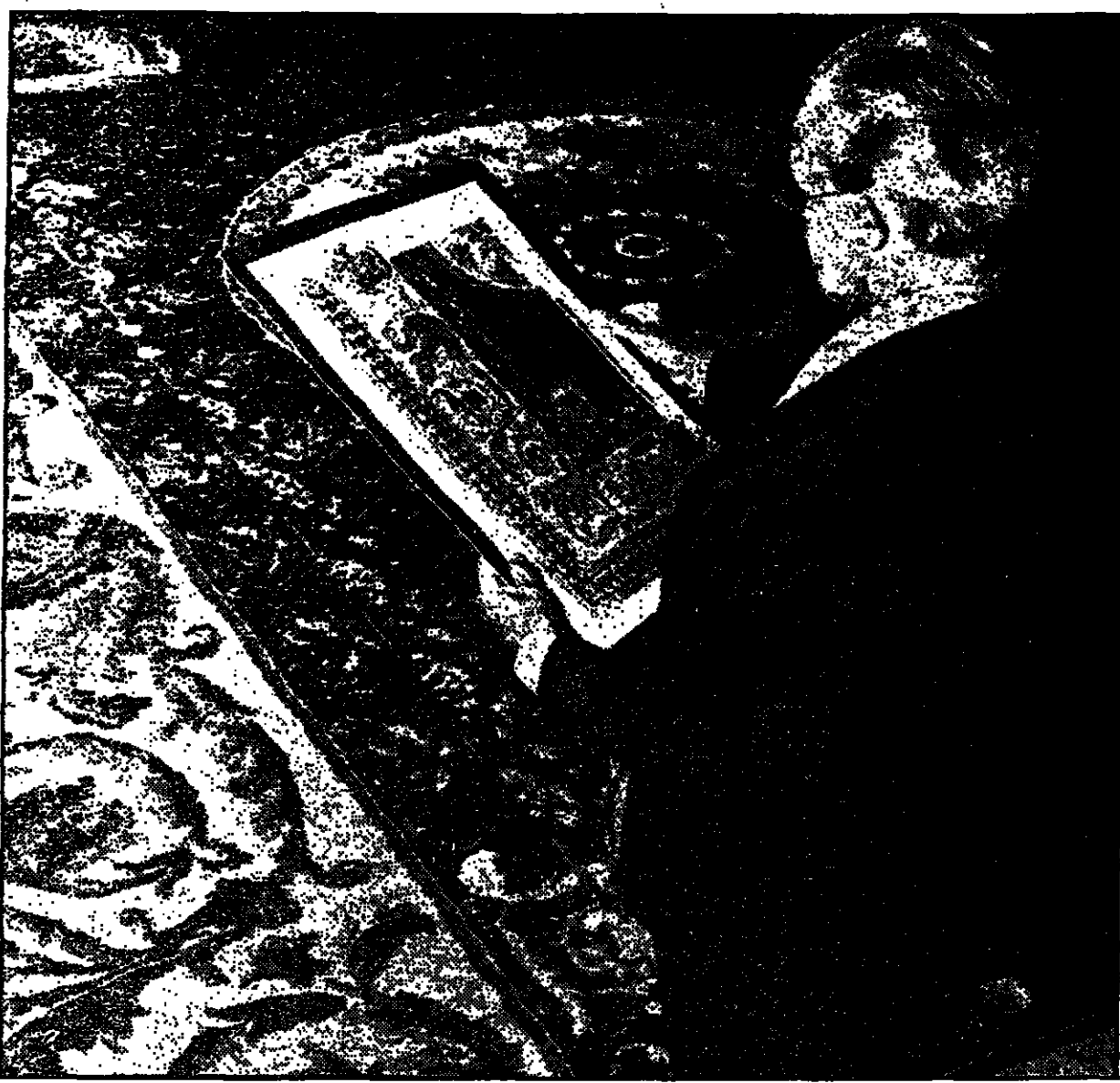
Francis Milward

Industry is design. Forty years ago or uncommon for manufacturers to add 10 new designs to their ranges in one year. Now there is a variety to be found in a number of categories. There are traditional designs on oriental and styles; naturalistic designs; modern designs; nebulous designs; and subtle colours originating from a source (the domestic Axminster motif). Designs of motifs; modern designs, usually in simple all-over designs in a single colour. The use of differing pile and kinds of carpet is called "sculpture".

Manufacturers maintain their own studios and training staff many of whom are of high technical level. Many floral or example, can come from the sensitive, talented designers. These designers are constantly aware of taste and fashion through their own observation and through intelligent market research.

Carpet is essentially a furnishing scheme to be considered in its own right. It combines with furnishings—fabrics, and so on—to make an environment before choosing a particular pattern questions must be asked. What kind of carpet is it? What is its purpose? What is the carpet to be used for? Is it to be a power carpet or a carpet to be selected as to it? What are the furnishing materials? Should it be used in a room or should it be used in a room? Will it take account of the room and may be aware of the room. For the domestic user, however, it may not be so obvious.

By living in a room where parents and whatever parents well demand a carpet of design, a carpet of colour, a carpet of pattern, a carpet of texture, a carpet of style, a carpet of quality, a carpet of choice. A carpet of a floral design of soft colours is



A carpet designed by Francis Milward for Lancaster House, to the order of the Department of the Environment, and hand-woven by Donegal Carpets.

often well suited to a bedroom. But beyond domestic use is the specialized area of "contract" carpets—carpets for hotels, offices, pubs, palaces and theatres. In these spheres the architect or interior designer will find many ranges of carpet patterns tailored to his needs. A manufacturer's studio would be an expensive luxury if it did not design carpets which meet the public's wishes.

There are the "architect's" ranges; usually of small subtle patterns, often in a boucle quality, offering an interchange of colours to give the maximum variety of choice. Such small designs are of great value to the interior designer, lending themselves to a great diversity of interpretation and situation. It is often possible, by a simple change of a single colour, to align a pattern precisely to conform with other furnishings (which come normally off the peg).

There are even some specialist manufacturers who, for a certain minimum yardage, are prepared to produce such carpets in colours exactly matched to samples of fabric, wallpaper or even marble or wood. Such facilities as these are available only in Wilton carpets where technical adjustments for the manufacture of small quantities are fairly inexpensive.

The market for public carpets is expanding. Long gone are the days of spittoons and sawdust, and no pub would be without wall-to-wall carpet in the lounge. There are collections of carpet designs which several manufacturers have evolved for this market. There is often a degree of fantasy in a pub and these patterns are always in bold designs gaily coloured such as one would scarcely tolerate in one's home, but which make a real contribution to the pub's warm, cheerful ambience which the brewer's design team will have been at pains to achieve.

Such designs are always polychromatic and well

covered to help to disguise the unavoidable stains and to minimize the evidence of the wear and tear which these carpets must inevitably withstand. The public areas in hotels also require carpets. Here is to be found an enormous diversity in design. Older buildings—such as the British Transport Hotels—need, and have not seldom received, sensitive and imaginative treatment. Bold, traditional designs, often coloured in subtle hues, have been used with great success. New hotels have given a great opportunity to the carpet designer who, working with the architect, has been able to develop designs, frequently flamboyant and large in scale, to contribute substantially to the scheme of distinction.

Then there is that small but highly specialized branch of the trade which produces carpets custom-designed and custom-made, and necessarily very expensive, for the perfectionist to whom cost is a secondary consideration. A carpet can be woven by

hand without seam to any reasonable dimensions, precisely to the shape of a room and designed meticulously to conform to the style of the interior. A Jacobean stately home, a new international hotel, a palace in the Middle East—all can have carpets specially designed for them, whatever the architectural manner or period, detailed, and coloured accurately to relate to the overall concept.

Such is design in the carpet industry. The design of the carpet is always, primarily and ultimately, a part of a larger project, relating essentially to the other components in a scheme. It may seem, therefore, unfortunate that there is little collaboration between carpet manufacturers and the producers of other furnishing materials (such as often exists between fabrics and wallpaper), but it is surely possible, with the extensive resources of design and colour within the industry, to satisfy the requirements both of the rich man in his castle and of the less opulent man at his gate.

EDDIE PICKER

## Instant action essential to maintain a spotless reputation

ppa Toomey

(or considerably whiter) carpet. "Do you mean to say," said his elder brother to him later, "that you spent the whole evening with two girls cleaning spots off the carpet?"

The moral of this little tale is that one should deal with a stain or a spot the minute it happens—and I have a large stain in my front hall to prove that this is so. Answering the telephone in a hurry with a large mug of black coffee in one hand proved a small disaster. David and Judith, who run Affia Carpets in Baker Street, offered me a look at their new carpet, and a magic potion, but it was too late. Coffee had set in.

The first and most important thing, as the International Wool Secretariat says, is regular cleaning by vacuum cleaner, so that dirt does not become embedded in the pile and grind away at the base of the tufts. Buying new carpets for my entire house was a challenge to my old vacuum cleaner, which had seen me through 10 years or so. It started blowing dust, but the latter, one might try the old remedy of putting a lot of salt on it.

A biological washing powder can be used for removing blood. My burglar (who broke from the carpet) was extremely and loudly that the police caught them. I bled like anything all over two rooms and all the way up the stairs.

The International Wool Secretariat is prepared for anything from chewing gum, candle wax (which must have been more of a problem for those eighteenth-century carpets), two kinds of ink (fountain and ball point), two kinds of urine (old and new) and in alpha-betical rather than rational order, vomit and wine. For the latter, one might try the old remedy of putting a lot of salt on it.

The secretariat's leaflet *Caring for your wool carpet* may be obtained from the Carpet Marketing Department, International Wool Secretariat, Wool House, Carlton Gardens, London SW1Y 5AE.

For shampooing one may use a wet shampoo (do not, the experts implore, use a household detergent, though my sister-in-law seems to manage very well with the foam of a very strong solution of one of these powders so warmly spoken of by the advertisements) but one should remember that the efficiency of the machine is much not to get anything too wet,

or it distorts the pile and the backing. The shorbed powder, or dry shampoo, method is slightly less satisfactory, as it is difficult to be sure of getting all the powder out. There is also the hot water extraction method, which gets the dirt right out. The machines for this can be rented, but it is very important to follow the instructions, because over-wetting can make a mess. Possibly, it is best done by experts. A list of professional carpet cleaners may be obtained from the Carpet Cleaners' Association, 10a Hazel Street, Balwell, Nottingham.

Cleaning, properly done, can produce something like a miracle. The Silver Jubilee carpets laid in Britain's buses received an estimated seven years wear in seven months. It was a horrible summer and a quarter of a million people tramped in and out of buses, pressing in an extra 30 per cent of the weight of the carpet in dirt. Cleaning, though recommended weekly, was seldom carried out (London Transport being no better an ideal housekeeper than I am).

Heroic measures (factory cleaning by putting them through a full-width carpet-cleaning and rinsing machine) removed the dirt, the chewing gum, the signs of singeing, and the oil stains. A square of almost as-good-as-new old bus carpet is sitting on my desk at this moment, as a weird jubilee souvenir and a reminder of what can be done if you really try.

Earlier this year, the International Wool Secretariat held a delightful exhibition called *The Great Survival*—now on show in Bradford until September 3—where, gathered together

were some incredibly ancient and hard-worn carpets, both in their original state and cleaned. Veteran of this was the 67-year-old hand-knotted Axminster, laid in St. Pancras Chambers, London, in 1911, and still there, what is now the headquarters of British Transport Hotels.

There was also an 87-year-old rug (now retired) used in a bedroom for 62 years, which was still in remarkably good shape. There were flying carpets from Cordoba, sailing carpets (Sir Francis Chichester had a green carpet, taken up after 110 days at sea, soaked many a time in salt water) and singing carpets (from Sydney Opera House).

I have discovered one unsolvable problem over which no one has, as yet, been able to do more than express horror or shock and hope it never happens to them. I had a cat staying with me. Rufus, a neutered tom, was a sweet and amiable house guest; his little friends, however, were something else. Gentlemen cats prowled around outside the house, uttering whining screams (there are some aspects of sex that I will never understand) and finally one (nicknamed Kilroy) got into the house and spent quite a time upstairs in the spare bedroom.

Though everything in the room was washed and cleaned, three months later (with one Kilroy worn right through) Kilroy's presence was still faintly discernible. The relevant bit of carpet (fortunately a patchwork from bits of the stair carpet) had to be thrown away. Anyone who really wants to test carpet-cleaning techniques ought to have Kilroy on the staff. I will certainly give him a reference.

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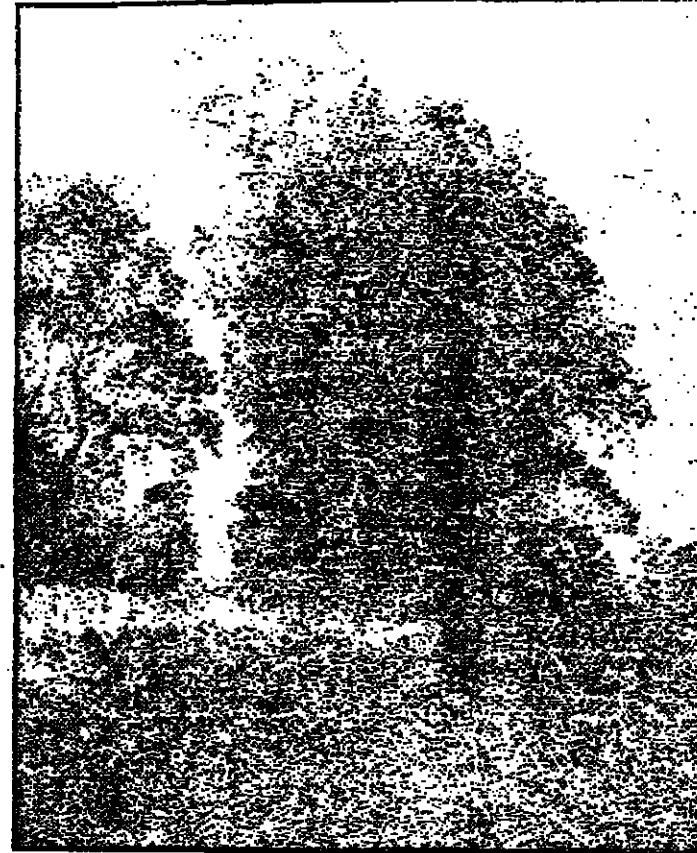
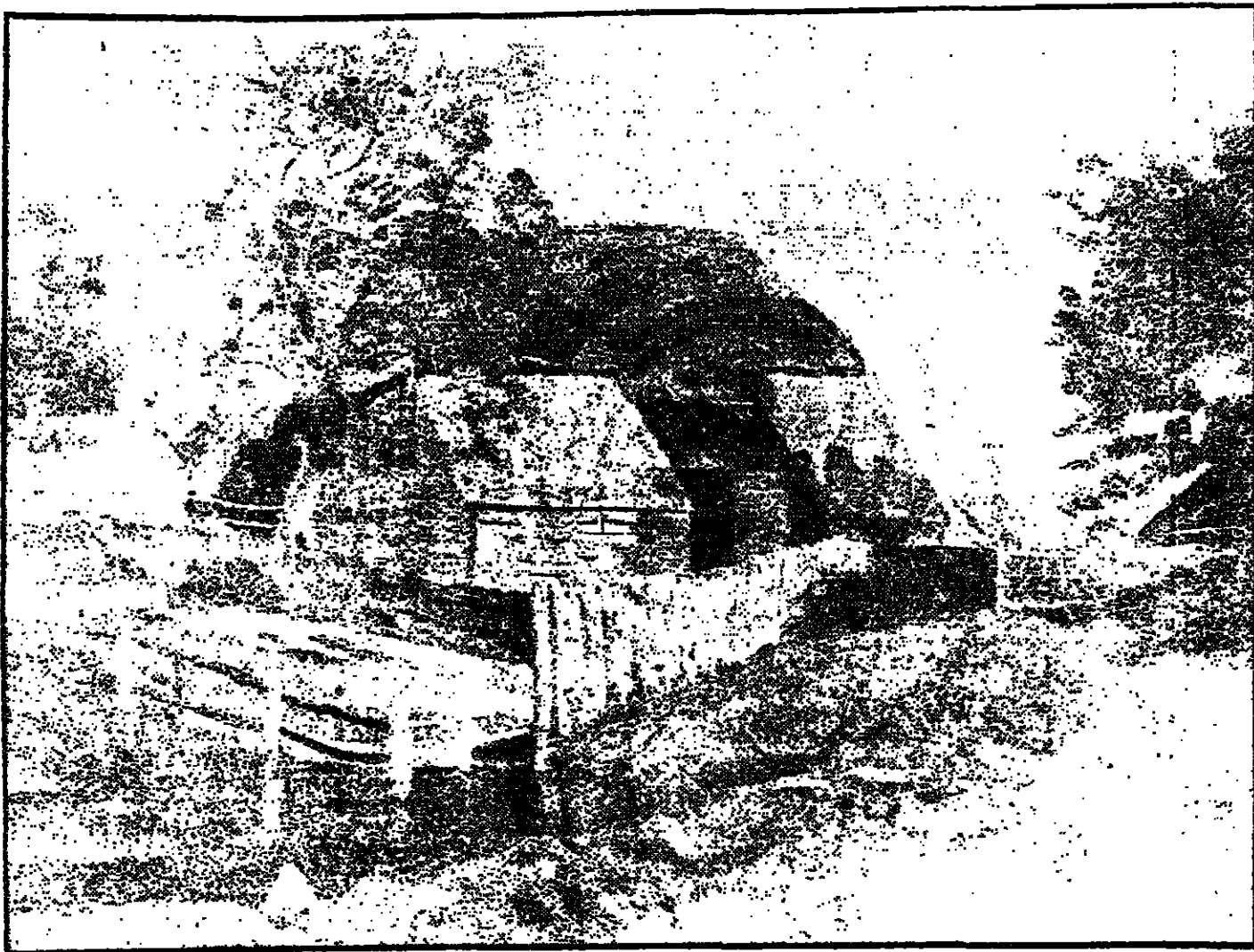
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## The British Carpet Manufacturers' Association

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A secret signature on one of the Tate's best loved paintings is just part of the evidence to have put a question mark over work by John Constable: was it by his son Lionel?



The Old Barn, left, and detail from Near Stoke-by-Nayland, both attributed to John Constable and now believed to be the work of his youngest son, Lionel...

## The art puzzle over Constable and son

The fact that John Constable, the great British landscape painter, had two landscape painter sons, both good enough to exhibit at the Royal Academy, is generally overlooked and their work is virtually unknown. The reason for this is very simple: in the course of something over a century almost all of it has been reclassified as the work of John Constable himself.

An article in the September issue of *Burlington Magazine*, published next week, takes the lid off this process which is likely to take decades and to thoroughly upset the art market. Eleven paintings and a quantity of drawings, most of them in public collections, and long revered as the work of John Constable, are shown to be the work of his youngest son, Lionel Constable.

Among them is the famous *Near Stoke-by-Nayland*, which hung from 1910 to 1968 in the National Gallery and is now in the Tate. It has been selected by many scholars as a prime example of Constable's spontaneous response to natural effects. In 1970 the Tate purchased the preparatory drawing for it from the widow of the great Constable scholar R. B. Beckett, under the impression that they were acquiring precious documentation of the working methods of John Constable. The drawing is also now re-attributed to Lionel Constable.

The other great collections in which the work of Lionel Constable has been lurking under his father's name include the Philadelphia Museum of Art (Johnson Collection), the Yale Center for British Art, the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Staatliche Museum in Berlin, the Smith College Museum of Art in Northampton, Massachusetts, and the Bayerische Staatsgemäldesammlungen in Munich.

The article entitled "Which Constable?" is the joint work of two scholars, Ian Fleming-Williams and Leslie Parris (of the Tate), who were also the organizers of the great bi-centenary Constable exhibition at the Tate in 1976. It is a remarkable piece of detective work.

While the authors point out that at least five of John Constable's children painted or drew, the article concentrates on the two youngest, Alfred Abram (1826-53) and Lionel Bicknell (1828-87), who were both landscape painters and deeply under their father's influence. Alfred showed eight works at the Royal Academy between 1847 and 1853, Lionel 13 works between 1849 and 1855.

The point of departure for the detective story is the family collection of letters, documents, paintings and drawings now in the possession of Mrs Eileen Constable, widow of Lt Col John Constable, a great-grandson of the artist.

The collection includes a good number of Alfred's letters, which

make two points clear: that the two brothers were very close (as was their approach to painting) and that Alfred's approach to landscape closely followed that of his father. He writes to Lionel of "doing a picture of 'Harvest men' for the exhibition and adds that it will 'be thought Papare'". He writes of doing "an oil sketch on the meadows below Fen bridge", an oil sketch of gleaners who "look very pretty dotted about the fields", of "a very finished study of a plough" of "clouds" and so on. He also stresses that "I never touch my pictures indoors", that his landscapes "shall not be done as other people's pictures are all indoors but all out of doors".

The authors, however, admit that they have not yet identified enough of Alfred's work to be able to distinguish it stylistically from that of his father and brother. Only two paintings can with any confidence be ascribed to him, a landscape (in the possession of Mrs E. Constable) always known in the family as from his hand, and a *Cottage in the parish of Weston Magna, Suffolk* which has descended through a collateral branch of the Constable family and is firmly inscribed on the back as Alfred's work. There are also one or two drawings in the family collection identified as his work by inscriptions on the back.

It is with Lionel Constable that the detective work has really paid dividends. The family still owns four of his oils, two Royal Academy exhibits and two studies of the Cornish coast made on a visit there in 1850.

The two latter paintings provide the evidence for re-attributing to the Asmolean Museum in Oxford as the work of John Constable. The two family pictures both include Rame Head at the westward entrance to Plymouth harbour and are so inscribed. The Asmolean painting shows this same feature from a different angle: to make assurance doubly sure Fleming-Williams has walked the coast to identify the views. John Constable's life is well documented and there is no evidence that he ever visited Cornwall.

The fact that Lionel Constable was a notable amateur photographer has never been mentioned in print: apart from a glancing reference in the *Spectator* in 1880. The family, however, has a collection of calotypes he took, probably in the 1840s and early 1850s, of which some two dozen are landscapes. These provide the basis for re-attributing three more paintings, hitherto believed to be by his father.

They are *The Bridge on the Mole*, in the John G. Johnson collection at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, a more finished version of the same subject exhibited at Leeds (in 1913) and at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh (in 1938) but now lost sight

Geraldine Norman traces the biggest upset in the art market for years that will affect the major galleries in the western world

of, and *The Old Barn* at the Yale Center for British Art. The latter was at Christie's in 1951 when it was bought by Leggat and at Sotheby's in 1960 when it was bought by Colnaghi's for Mr and Mrs Paul Mellon.

There are two calotype photographs of the Mole bridge, one inscribed rather confusedly on the back "from a picture by Toby phoro by Toby". Lionel had two family nicknames, Toby and Lar. There are also two calotypes of the barn subject, one inscribed "by Toby" on the back.

There is evidence to suggest that Lionel sought out and photographed views painted by his father, but this is not a tenable explanation of what happened in the case of these three paintings. On stylistic grounds, if the paintings were by John Constable, they would have to be placed quite early in his career (as they always have been by scholars). However the state of growth of the vegetation is identical in the paintings and photographs which could not have been the case had 30 or 40 years divided them.

Thus there are eight paintings which can, on documentary grounds, be attributed with some certainty to Lionel Constable. Certain features recur and provide the beginnings of a stylistic basis for distinguishing between Lionel's work and that of his father. For instance, Lionel applies his paint more thickly, he often uses a brown ground enabling him to leave large areas of trees or water unpainted, and he has a tendency to scatter tall, dark and light grasses in flower across the foreground; also, his grasp of the anatomy of trees is greatly inferior to his father's.

On stylistic grounds, the authors suggest that two other paintings in the John G. Johnson collection at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, a more finished version of the same subject exhibited at Leeds (in 1913) and at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh (in 1938) but now lost sight

There is a preparatory drawing for *Looking over to Harrow* in the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, bequeathed to them in 1943. An inscription on the back of the drawing appears to be in Lionel's handwriting: it also appears to have been tampered with. The date originally read "May the 15 noon" followed by two numerals indicating the year; the numerals have been erased.

Another group of drawings appear to have been tampered with in a similar way; they are from a sketchbook, now dismembered and separately mounted, containing 33 drawings, in the print cabinet of the Staatliche Museum, Berlin. Many of the dates on the drawings and with the two numerals "19" presumably indicative of the year 1819, long before Lionel was born. Judging from photographs, the authors believe this was altered from "49" or a drawing where the date was below the mount it seems not to have been changed. They provide strong evidence that the inscriptions on the back of the drawings are in Lionel's hand. One drawing of Hampstead is dated May 21, 1819, and is known from John Constable's correspondence that he was elsewhere on that day.

Once this is accepted, three paintings based on drawings in the sketchbook can also be re-attributed to Lionel: a *Valley of Dehghan*, formerly in the Fison collection, for which Agnew's paid £8,450 at Christie's in 1939; a *View near Dedham* in the Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Massachusetts, and *Hampstead-Harrow in the Distance*, formerly in the collection of Sir Gervase Beckett and exhibited at Wildenstein's in 1937.

The most painful re-attribution for the authors to accept, but one containing a further pointer of great significance, was that of the beloved *Near Stoke-by-Nayland* painting in the Tate. They long resisted the evidence: brown underpaint with grasses and flowers scattered across it, ambiguities in tree structure, Lionel's landscape in the foreground, etc. However, on this painting they believe that they have found a calligraphic signature used by Lionel. It is hidden among the plants and could be read as their stems, an "L" with more strokes to either side. It can also be found in the foreground of *Looking over to Harrow* and in front of a large rock in the foreground of *Brook, trees and meadows*.

Lionel seems to have chosen a secret signature that merges with the vegetation. While the paintings were considered his father's work, it was found in the foreground of *Looking over to Harrow* and in front of a large rock in the foreground of *Brook, trees and meadows*.

Once the Tate picture is accepted as Lionel's work, one must also hand back to him the preparatory drawing also owned by the Tate, which is anyway suspiciously weak for John

Constable—and a nearly identical, if rather less sparkling oil now in the Bavarian State collection in Munich. Apart from a few drawings, this is as far as the two authors have seen fit to go in their initial presentation of the Constable children's work, and how it can be disentangled from their father's. As careful and responsible art historians, they have limited themselves to cases where they feel confident of their argument. Both admit that there are other works which they believe to be by Lionel but they have thought it wisest to stick to the main pictures in public collections.

In the private domain, art is money and a re-attribution can cause real pain and anger. Taking examples from public collections is also more useful since these works are easily available for the public to see. It is by no means new for attributions to Constable to be challenged. He is one of the most extensively imitated and faked of all British artists, by 1845, Leslie, Constable's friend and biographer, was already writing of "multitudes of forgeries, only eight years after the artist's death. And by 1896 Leslie's son estimated that 'the number of forgeries now greatly exceeded that of his genuine pictures'".

However, while re-attribution could be clearly demonstrated to come from the Constable family—as is the case with most of those cited above—the attribution has hitherto been considered solid and reliable. For instance, there was a famous selling exhibition at Agnew's in 1939 which included 150 oils and numerous drawings all purchased directly from the family.

Inclusion in this exhibition has hitherto been considered so clear an indication of authenticity that there have been forgeries of the Leggat-Brown oil which were attached to the paintings. Two of three of the paintings now attributed to Lionel were included in this exhibition as the work of John Constable. With so many paintings in the family's possession there were obviously muddles at an early date.

In this initial article leaves many arguments to be pursued: can more paintings be connected with the calotypes? Can more be connected with the Berlin sketchbook? The Constable family still have several dozen drawings by the Constable children in their possession, but Fleming-Williams and Parris do not feel that they are yet able to sort out the stylistic differences. In addition to those by Lionel and Alfred, some are probably by Charles Golding Constable (1821-70), two dramatic subjects and landscapes throughout his long service in the Merchant and Indian navies. There is also John Charles Constable (1817-41), who made drawings of ships and experimented with wood engravings, and Isabel (1822-88), who painted botanical subjects.

## Consumer laws: a choice between courts and Euro-compromise

The European Commission's first programme for consumer protection, approved by the Council of Ministers in April 1975, is making very slow progress through the various Community institutions. It looks as if the second consumer protection programme, which the Commission is obliged to present to the council for approval by the end of the year—it is organizing a high-level conference in Brussels in October to prepare the ground—could see the light before a single major measure of the first programme has been realized.

Much of the criticism of the present programme focuses on the allegation that its content is trivial or peripheral—the draft directive to regulate correspondence courses is often cited as an example—and that it tries to prescribe for measures best left to national legislation.

Not surprisingly, it is the British—perhaps the best-off of the Nine in terms of legislation to protect consumer interests—who are most vocal in this criticism.

However, the accusation of irrelevance or unimportance can hardly be levelled at what is emerging as the centrepiece of the first programme—the draft directive to establish the strict legal liability of producers for defective products.

The principle of the draft directive is straightforward: it is that those injured (or the dependents of those killed) by defective products should be compensated by those responsible for putting the product into circulation, without first having—as is now the case—to prove negligence on the part of the producer.

Under present legislation, the retailer who sells a defective product to the customer can be held liable for its defects, but not the manufacturer who supplies him. So this is by any standards, a major measure. The principle is strongly supported by consumer organizations throughout the EEC, and it has been backed by the Council of Europe's Strasbourg Convention, and in the United Kingdom, by the Law Commission and the Pearson Royal Commission. On the other hand, producer organizations, led in the United Kingdom by the CBI, have been marshalling their forces to contest it. A major debate is building up throughout the EEC.

The producers' argument is very simple. They do not, it seems, contest the principle behind product liability: they merely argue that it would cost too much to implement it, and that the consumer would be worse off because he or she would have to bear the cost of protection in the price of the product. The argument is part and parcel of the backlash against consumerism as adding to the cost of products and services, which is becoming a significant feature of the American scene and now shows signs of transposition to Europe.

It is important that this argument be faced head on. The argument that consumerism works against the interest of consumers derives almost entirely from North American examples, and it is based on the progress or the United States consumerist movement by a route of confrontation with manufacturers through the courts.

That route, forced on consumers because of the initial refusal of most United States manufacturers to take their case seriously, has led to some extremely costly court decisions which have thoroughly frightened United States industry.

Thus the American business world is swash with horror stories about punitive costs being imposed by ignorant or prejudicial jury verdicts on manufacturers at the instigation of aggrieved consumers.

These stories, propagated by lobbyists and PR men, are filtering across the Atlantic and influencing the climate of opinion in Europe. How reasonable are these fears on industry's part? One has to remember that there are three basic differences between the American legal system and that in practice in this country and, in different versions, throughout western Europe. First, in the United States system the use of "class actions" is frequent. A "class action" is one brought not on behalf of a single plaintiff but on behalf of a whole class of plaintiffs.

Secondly, under the United States system the jury not only decides whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. It also, in certain cases, fixes the damages. Thirdly, under the United States concept of punitive damages, damages are not related to the damage suffered by the plaintiff, but to the misdeeds committed by the defendant. Fourthly, under the United States system the lawyer gets a percentage of damages awarded to his client.

It is the combination of these four peculiar features of the United States legal system added to the much more litigious nature of the United States compared to European society—which generates an inflationary tendency in terms of damages imposed on companies. The class action, taken in isolation has much to commend it as a concept, but when combined with the other aspects of the United States system it can operate like a Pandora's box.

Lawyers have a vested interest in persuading consumers to bring cases and to press for very large damages. Juries, often prejudiced against business and convinced that "the firm can afford it" and influenced by the "punitive damages" concept, often go along with demands which a judge would dare to impose.

Could the same thing happen here? I believe it to be extremely unlikely, because of the differences in the legal systems, and in the attitudes to litigation, in Europe (including the United Kingdom) as compared to North America. So a very large part of the barrage against consumerism generally, and product liability measures in particular, coming to Europe from America (particularly via the multi-nationals) is simply irrelevant.

It is important, therefore, that the Commission should not be deterred from pressing the case for product liability, and that consumers and producer organizations should try, both at national and at EEC level, to reach a consensus of the first sensible application of the principle.

It is also important that governments, consumers and Commission should draw the lesson from some of the difficulties which have emerged during the passage of the first consumer protection programme. The United Kingdom consumer movement has just taken an important step to try to bridge this gap, by establishing—with government financial support—its own EEC bureau, under the chairmanship of Mr John Braun (the British former head of the Commission's consumer protection service), to try to improve liaison between all sections of the consumer movement.

Brussels, as well as the briefings members of the representative European institutions. It is to be hoped that through this means United Kingdom consumer organizations, working with their counterparts in the rest of the Nine, can make a major contribution to the next stage of the EEC's consumer protection policy, and also to ensure that the existing programme is accomplished in a sensible, workable manner.

It must surely be in the interests of all concerned that the issues of consumer protection should be resolved in this way rather than escalate via confrontation in the courts after the American pattern. It must be to achieve this that we must be given and take on both sides.

Michael Shanks

Congratulations to Peter Diamand on bringing the world to Edinburgh.



## The hazards of life in a shattered city

As a score of relieved war photographers have already discovered this summer, anyone looking for the perfect symbol of life in present-day Beirut need go no further than the exclusive St George's Beach Club, now back in business to enable the braver sybarites to boost their formidable tans at prices which would deter most Europeans.

Formerly attached to the hotel of the same name, the club on the sea shore once epitomized the city's reputation as the pleasure and business capital of the Middle East. Today it exists in a machine limbo with only its pool and bar remaining, while on all sides the sunbathers gaze up at the empty shells of the luxury hotels which were a battle-ground in the civil war.

The St George's, by general agreement the most stylish, is bricked up and the Holiday Inn near by has the charred remains of a flunk in its deserted foyer. The engines of the surrounding streets, even at peak hours, is a constant reminder of the dangers which abound in a city of one million inhabitants which boasts more guns than people.

Since the beginning of July,

despite the cloudless skies and the sticky heat of the Lebanese summer, even the lure of the St George's has diminished. The renewed outbreak of savage warfare between Syrian troops and Christian militias has destroyed the faith of all but the most optimistic about the city's future.

"Of the rich and the very rich," I would estimate that all but 10 per cent have now left the country for an extended vacation, a prominent Arab diplomat explained. "Until we see how the situation shapes up after Camp David, no one can predict accurately how many will return."

Apart from finding seats on over-booked aircraft, getting out of Lebanon can pose other problems. With tens of thousands of homeless refugees living rough in both Muslim and Christian districts (some having taken over entire hotels), people are unwilling to leave a family home unoccupied for more than a few hours. Distant relatives or even likely looking foreigners are offered free accommodation in exchange for acting as guards.

For those who remain, the city can still offer a range of amenities unparalled in most Middle Eastern capitals. There are French restaurants which fly in meat regularly from Paris, English-style pubs with names like the Duke of Wellington, a casino, up-to-the-minute European fashions, direct dial

telephones to 17 countries (compared with only three before the civil war) and even a scattering of the "glitz" bars for which Phoenixa Street was once notorious.

The prolonged closure of the port has caused shortages in frozen foods, but in one supermarket this week I noticed plenty of smoked salmon, caviar and fresh quail at 75p each. But as the bloodshed continues, sectarian tensions increase and for most purposes the Muslim west and Christian east now form two separate cities, divided by the so-called "green line", a rubble-strewn no-man's-land favoured by snipers and crossed at peril by the diminishing numbers still prepared to make the journey.

Situated in a pine forest straddling the line is the city's race track, one of the main casualties of the latest fighting. At the last meeting on July 1 the third race had just begun when shelling broke out and the crowd of 30,000 sensibly took to its heels.

Unlike the civil war, when many of the handsome Arab horses died of shooting or starvation because their owners could not reach them, the majority were rescued this time and taken to the relative safety of country areas. As gambling is a local mania, the closure has hit hard, and

and this is Simon diving off the deep-end at Jatzicko



it is a cause of particular bitterness among the Muslim population who are not able to reach the Casino du Liban which is situated in staunchly Christian territory.

With the memory of the civil war still fresh in everyone's mind (although referred to with classic understatement as "the events") and the sound of gunfire an almost nightly occurrence, personal security is understandably a topic which

overshadows every aspect of daily life in Beirut. Almost every residential district is dominated by one or other of the 20 or so armed factions which hold sway in the city. For those unwise to walk too far after dark, questioning by a cocky 13-year-old boy with a sub-machine gun, can become a regular experience.

Many of the finest buildings have been wrecked or overshadowed by the hideous tower blocks which have sprouted on all sides, but every now and then the sun-bleached facade of an elegant stone villa with spacious balconies, arched windows and walls laden with flowering bougainvillea serves as a melancholy reminder of happier days.

The every day brutality of ordinary life in Beirut has become deprecated in terms of international news value by its very familiarity. But for those still living here, insecurity is an important factor with the crudely taped-up windows in Hamra, the fashionable shopping street, a constant reminder that the Israeli jets which snatched them last month with their deafening sonic booms may return at any time and add another dimension to the conflict.

In the past week alone, I have been told of a delivery boy shot by an unknown sniper, two English girls raped by a gunman, a visitor from America badly wounded in a random gun attack at one of the city's most

expensive beaches and a Swedish woman correspondent kidnapped by three Syrian soldiers who later stole her car. Any other week of ordinary conversations here is likely to bring forth a similar crop of grisly experiences, a factor which explains the increasing pessimism about the future felt by local residents and the dwindling band of expatriates alike. "The worst part of all is that in case of trouble, there is really no one to go to for help," one British businessman complained.

Against this depressing backdrop of violence has to be set the legendary Lebanese capacity for recovery and commercial enterprise. Although the odds are heavily stacked against Beirut in its uphill struggle to recover, it can at least take heart that none of the obvious contenders Athens, Cairo, Beirut, Amman or Nicosia can yet be said to have successfully usurped its former unique position in the Arab world.

Another national contingent popular among the Lebanese villagers are the Irish. Inevitably their presence has led to a rash of jokes, but I have been assured that the unfortunate story of their first casualty is true. A soldier taken to the field hospital with a stomach upset was promptly stung by a scorpion.

Christopher Walker



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## BINGHAM MUST BE PUBLISHED

Newspaper and television reports of the part played by all and BP in providing oil to Rhodesia raise questions which the Government can no longer avoid. It would be wrong to prejudge these questions. In order to establish the facts, the Secretary of State, Mr. Anthony Browne, asked Mr. James Bingham, the noted barrister, to conduct an official inquiry. The Bingham report is a work of Mr. Owen and the Government now has to decide how to handle the affair.

In the face of it, the questions raised are in two groups. The first concerns the question of whether, or not, particular individuals and companies in the United Kingdom have been involved in the Rhodesian universal declaration of independence broke the sanctions legislation and are liable to prosecution. The second concerns the conduct of public policy in relation to Rhodesian sanctions and the degree to which successive British governments may have condoned the situation of official sanctions.

On the basis of what has been published, it seems safe to assert the following. At various times, following UDI, substantial quantities of oil were supplied to Rhodesia through the agency of subsidiaries of Shell BP. At some stage a scheme was devised to present this trade as if British companies were not involved. This was happening at a time when economic sanctions were in operation, legally enforceable on British persons and companies. Some version of the events was made known by companies to Whitehall and at least one British cabinet minister, Mr. George Thomson,

the Commonwealth Secretary in the first Wilson government.

In the absence of a more authoritative account of these events, it would be wrong to make further assertions. These elements of the story alone, however, face the Government with an international affair of major proportions. It can only be resolved by bringing the issues into the open. With a general election pending and with the current situation in Rhodesia and Southern Africa in such an unstable state, the affair is obviously highly delicate for the Government. Some members of the Cabinet would doubtless prefer to delay action for as long as possible. The temptation will be to refer the papers to the Director of Public Prosecution and to say that further action must await the outcome of his decision and any possible consequent prosecution. Such a course of action would be unacceptable.

The good faith of three successive governments and their Rhodesia policy has been called into question. So too has that of the boards of two major international oil companies. The questions that need to be answered to public satisfaction are, first, what were the facts of the supply of oil to Rhodesia, directly or indirectly, by Shell and BP; secondly, at what level in the two companies was what happened authorized, or condoned; thirdly, to what extent did the first Wilson government (and subsequent administrations) authorize or condone, what the oil companies were doing; and, fourthly, to what extent did ministers, Whitehall and the

boards of the companies concerned fail in their duty to ask obvious questions about what might be going on.

The issue is made more serious by the fact that during this period British governments were making the highest moral tone, nationally and internationally, in relation to economic sanctions and were happy to see prosecutions for breaches in the regulations against relatively minor traders. Also during this period, substantial sums of public money were being authorized to maintain a naval patrol off Beira to stop oil reaching Rhodesia. Further, BP is half-owned by the Government, which has two nominated directors on its board. The suggestion that there was one law for some and another for the oil companies is intolerable and must be disposed of.

Given the nature of the allegations, it would be quite inappropriate to concentrate the reaction on prosecution of individuals. The issues involve the highest questions of public and commercial policy. The correct first response should be the early publication of the Bingham report. While this course might prejudice prosecution of individuals, it could not be held to preclude a prosecution of a company, if that proved necessary. Meanwhile, the publication of the report is the essential start to the process of establishing which, if any, of the allegations stand investigation. It would then be possible to decide whether the matter could be left to rest, or be pursued through a Tribunal of Inquiry, or in some other way.

## VISIT THE RUSSIANS DISLIKE

Russians have had their best fears stirred by Chairman Hua's visit to Europe. Even the best of times they worry about China. It is always said that one of the reasons why we were so anxious for a European Security conference to lessen the danger of having to fight on two fronts at once. But until now their watch-dog has been doing very well across their lengthy disordered frontier with that country. Their attempts to cultivate friendly relations in western Europe were irksome but not a serious threat.

Now suddenly they find that Chinese leader has not only come around to their front but entered and trampled over their lawn to visit Peking, deep inside their own rear. Then he has gone to Yugoslavia, another place of interest to the Russians, and the added significance of his influential in the non-aligned movement. Now he is going on to one of the most sensitive places of all, Tehran, the same time Washington the European Community has been developing their relations with China and even entering about arms sales.

Seen from Moscow this is not a military encirclement but

it may look almost like a step towards one. Certainly Moscow's press comments reflect much more than political disapproval. Real anger and anxiety show through in all the comments. China is accused of every imaginable sin from torturing and persecuting dissidents to preparing for war and planning to "subjugate the globe". The Soviet Politburo has set out its views in a formal statement stressing "the serious threat to the cause of peace and socialism represented by the actions of the present leaders of China". It accused Peking of pursuing a "great-power hegemonistic line" and "seeking to gain access to NATO's military arsenal". This policy, says the Politburo, "is all the more dangerous since it meets with the support of the most reactionary forces of the imperialist states".

Moscow is particularly worried by relations between Washington and Peking. It constantly warns against the misguided hopes which it attributes to Mr. Brezhnev. President Carter's secretary of state, Mr. Alexander Haig, has been particularly vocal in his criticism of China's policies. China's policies, says Tass, reveal "Peking's real plans—an attempt to knock together an anti-Soviet alliance, to undermine the unity of the socialist states, and to torpedo the present level of European détente based on the principles of

peaceful coexistence. . . Those who today are trying to brandish the marked 'China card' are making a serious miscalculation". It asserts that China is now spending more than 40 per cent of its budget on military needs, including more than \$2,000m on nuclear missiles.

For the Russians several things have come together at a difficult moment, to coincide with the historic change in the Chinese leadership's attitude to foreign travel. There is the wobbly state of relations with Washington and the West. There is worry about shifting sands in the Balkans, particularly in the case of Yugoslavia, especially after the tenth anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, that the loyalty of the East European members of the Warsaw Pact is not improving and is likely to be further strained by the inability of the Soviet Union to supply all the raw materials they need. And then, of course, there are Moscow's own uncertainties about the succession to Mr. Brezhnev. There could scarcely be a worse moment to start feeling encircled by China. The western powers need to be careful how they touch on these sensitivities, but they need not feel under any overriding obligation to make life easier for the Soviet Union.

## ICARAGUA'S FAMILY DICTATORSHIP

Latest upheavals in Nicaragua, set off by last week's use of the National Palace by guerrillas, is a reminder that President Somoza's regime is no in any Latin American dictatorship. The Somoza family dominated Nicaragua for more than 40 years, ever since the present President's father came to power in 1936, and they solidly entrenched. They are extremely rich, having used political position to extend their control over large areas of country's economy. Estimates of their wealth run into hundreds of millions of dollars. So there is never any reason to suppose that President Somoza would be inclined to throw in the towel before he had to, in spite of the opposition that has built in many different sectors of Nicaraguan life.

The question now, however, is whether he will be able to hold out, and, if he did resign, who would succeed him. He came under pressure at the beginning of this year when the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, widely respected leader of the opposition, set off a wave of protests against the regime. Businessmen joined union leaders and opposition politicians in organizing a general strike, while the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the main guerrilla group, made attacks on the National Guard. President Somoza survived that onslaught, but his position has now been further weakened by the guerrilla attack on the National Palace, when he had to give way to demands for a large ransom, the release of political prisoners, and aircraft to take them to Panama. A new general strike has been called and, more ominous for him, dissensions have appeared in the National Guard, which is his main basis of support and has always been loyal to him until now.

The weakness of the opposition is that since the death of Señor Chamorro it has had no effective leader, while there have been obvious difficulties in overcoming the political differences between the groups that make it up. In this situation the guerrillas have increasingly come to be seen as the only way of overthrowing the Somoza regime, and support for them has been growing all over the country. The seizure of the National Palace,

and the taking of hundreds of hostages, was a dramatic stroke, but only one of many attacks in towns and villages in many parts of Nicaragua. Since the guerrillas have declared themselves Marxists, there is a clear parallel with the situation in Cuba in the 1950s, when Batista was overthrown by Dr. Castro and his July 26 Movement.

Like Cuba then, Nicaragua has long been under American influence, and the Somoza regime has often been seen as a bastion against communism. Since President Carter took office, there has been a different attitude. Military aid has been cut off and pressure has been brought to bear for an end to atrocities by the National Guard and a move towards a more democratic system. But the Carter Administration has stopped short of taking action to topple President Somoza himself, partly to avoid accusations of intervention and partly because there is no clear successor regime. This attitude is understandable. But it is hard to be optimistic about Nicaragua's prospects as it goes through a new period of repression and confusion.

In an increased percentage of GNP devoted to aid.

In fact, however, the percentage of GNP devoted to aid fell from 0.42 per cent in 1965-1967 to 0.33 per cent in 1976—a further indication that the 7 per cent figure cannot be accurate. We have been getting away from the 0.7 per cent UN target rather than approaching it. Thus the proposal by the World Bank would represent a real and dramatic new priority for aid, and not at all as suggested in the article.

Yours sincerely,  
H. W. SINGER,  
18 The Vale,  
Ovingdean,  
Brighton.

## id to the world's poor

Professor H. W. Singer

One must hope that the previous article by Melwyn Westlake "The growing legions of the world's poor" (August 17) will be read and have its deserved effect. There are however two acts of fact which your readers should like to see corrected:

1. The article defines the three aid donors as the United States, Japan and West Germany. It is, however, unfair to omit France. France is the second largest donor after the United States, and in fact French aid is almost as much as Germany's and Japan's put

together—although, of course, largely concentrated on a narrow group of francophone countries.

2. The article also gives a wrong impression of the recent growth of aid. The annual 5 per cent increase of aid in real terms proposed by the World Bank is contrasted with a 7 per cent increase in the previous decade. This is quite misleading. The 7 per cent annual increase was in money terms; in real terms there was practically no increase at all. In fact, if there had been a 7 per cent increase in real terms, this would have been well in excess of the increase in national income of the OECD countries (about 4 per cent) during the decade and would thus have shown

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18 The Vale,  
Ovingdean,  
Brighton.

## Organizing full employment

From Mr. Tom Litterick, MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak (Labour)

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's assertion that "full employment is not the gift of governments" (August 25), does not bear close examination. There have only been two periods in our history as an industrial nation when full employment was achieved: from 1915 to 1919 and 1941 to 1956 (approximately). In both periods the state was the prime mover in the economy, either as a purchaser or producer of war material, or as the director of post-war reconstruction. There is no example on record of a totally free industrial market system achieving full employment even momentarily.

But if we examine a couple of cases where most if not all of Sir Keith's necessary conditions for steady growth and general prosperity are fulfilled, we can readily see how faulty the argument is. A British agriculture, for example, has been steady and relatively high growth rates for a long time. Labour productivity rises every year faster than most if not all other British industries; the workers' real wages are rising rapidly; and the industry should have been rewarded with rapidly increasing wages commensurate with their growing productivity.

In fact, as we all know, farm workers remain among the worst paid workers in Britain.

Or, take the case of virtually all workers in the third world; they have been employed mainly in the extractive and agricultural industries supplying food and raw material for the developed capitalist nations of the north. Over the decades their productivity has increased by leaps and bounds; they have few and no unions; and they are unable to resist anything their employers propose. In every case where their governments have not intervened on their behalf, they have remained poverty stricken and victims of the most frightful insecurity.

I fervently wish all these market "philosophers", Tory and social democrat alike, would get it into their heads that infinite economic growth is an impossibility; there is no way we can "grow" ourselves out of poverty and unemployment. The earth is finite. We can only try and use it more wisely and collectively, and democracy is the way to do this. We live on it. We fail to do this, the earth will surely be finally and irrevocably raped, at the expense of all mankind and of our posterity. And even if capitalists are showing healthy balance sheets on the penultimate day, as they probably will, I for one, do not think that will be justification enough.

Yours sincerely,  
TOM LITTERICK,  
House of Commons,  
August 25.

peaceful coexistence. . . Those who today are trying to brandish the marked 'China card' are making a serious miscalculation". It asserts that China is now spending more than 40 per cent of its budget on military needs, including more than \$2,000m on nuclear missiles.

For the Russians several things have come together at a difficult moment, to coincide with the historic change in the Chinese leadership's attitude to foreign travel. There is the wobbly state of relations with Washington and the West. There is worry about shifting sands in the Balkans, particularly in the case of Yugoslavia, especially after the tenth anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, that the loyalty of the East European members of the Warsaw Pact is not improving and is likely to be further strained by the inability of the Soviet Union to supply all the raw materials they need. And then, of course, there are Moscow's own uncertainties about the succession to Mr. Brezhnev. There could scarcely be a worse moment to start feeling encircled by China. The western powers need to be careful how they touch on these sensitivities, but they need not feel under any overriding obligation to make life easier for the Soviet Union.

## Basis for EEC budget

From Mr. F. M. Aldridge

Sir, Although United Kingdom Monetary Compensation Amounts on imports from the EEC (but not third countries) are now paid in the exporting country, this does not mean that the United Kingdom does not bear any burden at all in the EEC. Lord Byrd's letter published today (August 21), Competition makes the exporters either discount their prices by the amount of MCA to be received, or pass the MCA itself to their United Kingdom buyers as a price concession. In either case, the United Kingdom is contributing to the EEC budget. However, this point suggests another—namely the extent to which the contributions of certain continental countries to the EEC budget may be overstated in the official statistics. For example, 74 per cent of the Netherlands' contribution to the EEC budget for 1978 is made up of the yield from agricultural levies and customs duties; yet these levies and customs duties are relative goods in transit to other European countries, with the levies and duties in question passed on to the ultimate consumers?

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK ALDRIDGE,  
28/35 Minories, EC3,  
August 21.

## Scholarships for sport

From Mr. John Lane

Sir, I read with interest and then some frustration, the letter on the subject of assistance to our sporting youngsters at university.

The possibility of inaugurating a sports scholarship scheme was suggested to me by Tom Hudson, Director of Physical Recreation at Bath University, in 1975.

This scheme was accepted by the board of Office Cleaning Services Ltd., and the OCS Sports Scholarships at Bath University were launched in 1976; the third scholar, Gill Estwistle, goes to Bath this autumn.

The scholarships are only awarded to those who qualify academically, providing the scheme for a student to spend an additional year at the university. The young persons can then develop the already proven sporting abilities without damaging their degree prospects.

As the first scheme of its kind in the United Kingdom the OCS Sports Scholarships at Bath received considerable publicity in 1976 and thereafter, but it was not until this year that others followed. Two other schemes have now been started at Bath and one at Liverpool.

Let us hope that many more schemes can be set up, provided they are organized with the expertise of Tom Hudson, great benefits must accrue not just to the youngsters but to British sport.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN LANE,  
Capers,  
Highdale Road,  
Clevedon,  
Avon,  
August 25.

id to the world's poor

Professor H. W. Singer

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## Villages in a changing World

From Mr. Melvyn Bragg

Sir, One of the most striking aspects of the discussion on villages has been the absence of that passionate defence of village life which, I'd guess, even 10 years ago, would have overwhelmed your post room. The discussion is calm and sensible but at the lower level they seem to be that it is a dead issue, like the villages themselves.

Yet surely some of your readers agree that there is such a thing as "village life"; that it has qualities not to be found elsewhere; and that its traditional place in this country is worth more than the rational resignation imputed in your leader (August 24). Villages are disappearing or being turned into dormitories at such a rate that soon they will be lost. This is not inevitable and yet you appear to accept that it is so.

The problem—as Colin Spooner points out (August 25)—is that those who know and care most about the village are baulked by bureaucrats. The key to it—as several correspondents have mentioned—is the village school. In Cumbria, as elsewhere, we are striving to retain village schools where realistically possible. Unfortunately there is neither policy nor debate on the subject; merely statistics and the weary half-truths of "centralization" and "costly" and "wasteful", given in no way to be cheaper, better or more fruitful.

Declaring conservation areas is, often, very helpful. But unless there is some clear and emphatic government policy to aid villages—beginning with consideration for the children—these conservation areas will have conserved everything but the society which cultivated and cared for them in the first place.

Yours sincerely,  
MELVYN BRAGG,  
The Cottage,  
Cumbria,  
August 28.

From Councillor Robert Byles

Sir, Your leader (August 24) on the decline of rural services appears to have been written by a suburban taxpayer who is a little bored by his weekend cottage. Village life is not, as you claim, "changing because that is what 'guilt' most people" Villagers are adapting to adverse circumstances. Interventionist policies, including the green pound settlement, in favour of the towns and industry are now so embedded that they can only be countered by other interventionist policies.

The salaries of the lower tier of sub-postmasters should be substantially increased. Low interest loans should be advanced to country shopkeepers to finance stock-holding and to allow them to offer credit—the best means of competing with the chain stores. Broader criteria, including local employment, should apply to school closure decisions.

In housing, small developments of council houses should not be effectively prevented by government financial regulations. A percentage levy should be imposed on the purchase of second homes, holiday cottages and retirement homes in order to fund financial

## Academic success tables

From Dr. Geoffrey Ellis

Sir, Both Mr. Worden and Mr. Cresswell, in their views on the academic success of their colleges in Oxford this year, but their letters may leave some of your readers puzzled about the value of the annual league tables based on classified results in Finals. I can agree up to a point with the warnings Blair Worden gives about the wider repercussions of the unofficial Norrington competition. There are wide fluctuations within the central band of placings on the league tables from year to year, and the margin between placings is often deceptively (and insignificantly) small. It would be sad if the Norrington ethic destroyed the civilized traditions of our tutorial system, in which pupils have usually understood the value of their own progress. Nor would I have more liking than Blair Worden for the ruthless application of certain practices he alludes to, were I as convinced of their reality. (His evidence on this may be fuller than my own.)

But in calling for the suppression of the published league tables, Blair Worden exceeds his reasonable evidence. It is surely a non sequitur that by casting them out, of your columns we should rid the real world of potential abuses he mentions. Whether we like it or not, the league tables have become academic "news", and the suppression of "news" is in itself generally undesirable. Far better that it came out in more or less familiar, complete, and reliable (or at least verifiable) form each year than be left to impressionistic guesswork.

## Television violence

From Professor Henri Tajfel

Sir, In his review of *Sex, Violence and the Media*, by Eysenck and Nias, Professor Laurie Taylor (August 23) has the right of a ringing elephant while chasing a butterfly. The "theory" explaining human social behaviour in terms justifiably described by Professor Taylor as "speculative, untestable, and unrefutable response stuff" is, or very soon will be, as dead as a door-nail.

Many of the psychological experiments on the effects of television violence are of the "artificiality" type, and the studies of this kind, and yet have nothing to do with the "slingshot theory". Together with many of the more "realistic" studies, they provide an impressive array of evidence of a link between watching violence on television and engaging in violence when away from the box. Professor Eysenck used this evidence to support his own brand of diving-dog, something which is as unproven as those familiar with his writing are, it is entirely irrelevant to the issues at hand. But it would be a pity if these predictable quibbles of the authors of the book helped to conceal the accumulation of stark evidence, coming from experiments as

well as other studies, that television violence is relevant to "real" behaviour.

This does not mean, of course, that Eysenck's call for censorship "marks his total view of 'rough-minded' simplicity, can be accepted without a further discussion of many of the complicated issues which are involved. But this is another matter.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRI TAJFEL,  
Department of Psychology,  
8-10 Berkeley Square, Bristol.

From Mr. John Copeland

Sir, How wonderful it is to read all those heart-felt accounts of village life: nine bean rows and a hive for the honey bee in the gardens overlooking green meadows; going off to town on market day in the little yellow omnibus; chatting to the proprietor of the post office and general stores; drinking real ale in the local that has not had a refit for 200 years; and the children jumping their way to school across the village green as mother waves from the hollyhocked door of Woodpecker's Glade.

Unfortunately few of us actually want to patronise this idyllic way of life. We want to drive into town in our ever-ready motors, shopping in the supermarkets where the prepackaged products are so much cheaper than at Mr. Whittle's emporium; and we would rather send Samantha-Jane to one of those private academies, far removed from the horrible local accent whose curriculum specifically includes firm discipline and a daily workout on spelling bees and multiplication tables.

Maybe it is all very hardy to go to the local R & B Thistle when we run out of tonic in the middle of a patio party, but the spartan stuff is not the place to take one's wife, especially as it is frequented by leather-jacketed, long-haired youths and pipe-smoking farm hands who are unable to resist a conversation about the joys of foreign holidays or the excitement of planning a home extension.

In so many places the closure of the local school is not responsible for the decline in village life. Rather more it is the villagers who have killed the school, just as surely as they have brought about the demise of their local pub, post office and public transport by choosing to take their custom elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN COPELAND,  
The Railway Cottage,  
Burton-by-Lincoln.

Indeed, Blair Worden contradicts himself on this point. For if as he says ours is an "obsessively competitive age" (an astonishing assertion in view of our national condition), some other "sport" would very soon take over where the Norrington league left off. That is the way of obsessive competitors. We are better off with the devil we know.

And as for him, the league tables in their present form should be taken for what they are: variable and unofficial form-guides to examination performance within our collegiate system. If as we believe our Final Honour Schools are on balance a just and trustworthy test of academic standards, *qua* examination system, it cannot be surprising if the league tables are thought to mirror those virtues. Of course they are not ideal. The Norrington points system, for instance, notoriously undercuts the scientific calculus of *First* *vis-à-vis* other classes; but there is an argument for change rather than extinction. At least the current league tables are equal for all. They are based on known conventions. They can be interesting levers, as Mansfield's remarkable success this year shows. Comfortable presumptions and arcane intricacies count for little in their stark statistics.

Why should not we, and all other interested persons, know these facts? Perhaps, Sir, if there is a fairer and more factual way of informing our paymasters and suppliers of how some thousands of candidates perform each year within our collegiate system, we may know what it is?

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY ELLIS,  
92 Southmoor Road,  
Oxford.

From Mr. Justin Connolly

Sir, I was surprised to see my old friend and colleague, Norman Del Mar so ready to denounce aspects of my new work [Disphany for organ and orchestra] which he has even been rehearsed, let alone played. His haste betrays the fact that he cannot yet have given himself the time to study it properly, otherwise he would not be so rash as to claim that I have inserted in the work "an aleatory passage in which matters are left to chance". This statement is simply untrue.

As for his assertion that an "orchestra has the momentum of an express train", let me remind him that the momentum of express trains is the exclusive responsibility of the driver.

Yours faithfully,  
JUSTIN CONNOLLY,  
26 Hurst Street, SE24,  
August 24.

## A new composition

From Mr. D. W. Barclay

Sir, It is absurd to consider bringing back the beaver, which would only create a further dimension to the problems of river management started by the coypu. As a constructive alternative, I suggest the re-introduction of the wolf, which after all only became extinct in Great Britain relatively recently. The wolf, unlike the beaver, does no damage to the environment, and its presence in the country will do a lot to save the beauty and scenery of our few remaining "wild places" from further human encroachment.

Yours faithfully,  
D. W. BARCLAY,  
Lodge Farm,  
Bury St Edmunds,  
Suffolk,  
August 25.

## Bring back the wolf

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D. W. BARCLAY,  
Lodge Farm,  
Bury St Edmunds,  
Suffolk,  
August 25.

## University fees structure

From the Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science

Sir, There are three main reasons why proposals for yet another change in university fees for "redistribution" (The Times, August 23) are entirely unconvincing:

1. The assumption that students from poor countries are invariably poor, whereas students from "rich" countries can afford £2,500 or so is at variance with the facts. Indeed, at times the opposite seems to be the case: one has to be a fairly privileged child of the Third World to go abroad, whereas Britain has traditionally offered students from Europe, Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand an excellent education even if their means were modest. In most European countries there are of course no tuition fees in any case.

2. The proposed structure of fees is supposed to leave the total fee income of universities unchanged. Yet it is easy to predict that many students from "rich" countries will stay away. Given the new concept of a "unit of resource" for universities made up of government grants and tuition fees, the proposals put a considerable portion of university income at risk at a time at which we can barely maintain a steady state.

3. The main argument in favour of the massive and hurtful fee increases of the last few years was the need to make savings in public expenditure. These savings have now been made. Can there be any reason other than an antiquated preference for "benevolent" government over institutional autonomy, to interfere with the ways in which funds are found to make up for the savings?

One can only hope that Mrs. Thatcher will live up to her reputation as a dismantler of the bureaucratic nonsense of the interdepartmental proposals.

Yours truly,  
RALPH DAHRENDORF, Director  
London School of Economics and Political Science  
Houghton Street, WC2,  
August 24.

## The Consumer's voice

From Mr. P. V. Muston

Sir, The large pay claim now made for Ford workers raises two important questions, quite apart from its implications for the Government's anti-inflation pay policy.

The first question is whether it is not overdue—and not exclusively in the context of the Ford claim—for the Government to take a third party in pay negotiations to ensure that an appropriate share of increases in productivity or profits is passed on to the consumer by way of, at best, lower prices or, at least, stable prices. There is now an urgent need for pay discussions to include consumer interests; experience shows that these cannot be left to complaisant employers and sectional union groups. The latter are, to be sure, much in favour of lower prices—but only for the moment.

The second question stems from the union's arguments in justification of the Ford claim. If Ford profits justify increases in wages then Leyland losses should, logically, bring reduction or, at least, a standstill in wages for their workers. This wider, logical application of the Ford union's arguments may be harsh to those in loss-making employment (eg Leyland) and to those in non-profit-making employment (eg National Health Service), where general pay increases would have to be determined on some other basis such as by reference to the gross national product. Thus equity leads back to the proposition above for the need to involve consumers in machinery so as to benefit, inter alia, the general community, however employed, by way of lower or stable prices.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP MUSTON,  
17 Sandy Lane,  
Petersham,  
Richmond,  
Surrey,  
August 25.

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D. W. BARCLAY,  
Lodge Farm,  
Bury St Edmunds,  
Suffolk,  
August 25.



## Tenacious Historian of American Civil War

These books came after *The War Lords* of Washington (1948), which was not about the civil war, but was on rivalries within the military-industrial complex which he witnessed during his government service. Then came *The Hallowed Grounds*. Cannon tried to tilt the balance away from the sympathy of most writers with the romance of the lost Southern cause, and demonstrate that the editor of *American Heritage Magazine*, was given a Pulitzer Prize for history, did a *Sittness at Apomattoch* published the book before he read it, and "before he knew it was on his subject, it was no wonder perhaps that Cannon self-deprecatingly described his recreations "virtually none," though he did add: "except for unadorned loafing in the north woods of Michigan every summer."

J.R. writes: The death in Connecticut on August 12 of Andrew Caranduff Ritchie leaves the Anglo-American museum world without the leader. For more than 30 years he was in a position to build up American collections in which British art was granted a role now most unobtainable in the United States. In the 1950s and 60s he was a particularly welcome visitor to London, where he was widely known for his burly figure, his ebullient manner of speech and delight in good food, good wine and good talk. What sometimes escaped notice in the long years of his visits was the dedicated enthusiasm with which he examined works of art and the skill with which he collected. He was the collector for which he was famous. From 1919 to 1939 he was Director of Painting and Sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art, and from 1939 to 1957 he was Director of the Art Gallery at Yale. It was above all in Yale that he had the opportunity to build up his collection, to respond to his own ecumenical tastes and to work with collectors who trusted his judgment. He devoted his last years to the lighting of the new Southwestern Art Museum in Santa Fe, a figure by Henry Moore in the context of first-rate modernist architecture at a time when such conjunction was still novelty.

It was moreover owed in part to Ritchie's persistences that the work is now known as the Xerox Center. The building is to be located in New Haven, rather than in one of the other places which would have been only a glad to have it.

— J. R. S. — Ritchie's Book

### **Insects: Control of the tsetse fly.**

agars have prevented productive use of 4,500 sq. miles of potential grazing land.

Male mating stimulants have been identified in several species of ticks and mites that infest the housefly, and caused male and female flies to aggregate together. Pheromones are released by males and can be detected by males over long distances.

A pheromone that acts at a long range in the beetle fly has not been found, but it is likely that both females and males identify each other and distinguish between them and other males or other species, or at close range. The pheromone stimulus is thought to be visual until Dr Carlson and his colleagues identified three pheromones that stimulate males to mate (p. 55, 1978).

Males could even be induced to make advances to black shoestring knots that had been treated with

do not deny that some visual recognition of a prospective mate is important, but they maintain that sexual behaviour is determined by the presence of the pheromones of the male and female come close together.

Dr Carlson and his colleagues have also synthesized the pheromone that opens this possibility. They say that they could be manufactured on a large scale and used in rearing experiments requiring a large number of flies, since they would not be expensive to produce and are non-toxic and non-volatile. They could be used to hold flies once they have been lured into a trap, which is a potential approach to the control of the disease they carry.

Source: Science, August 25 (201, p.55, 1978).

Nature Times News Service, 1978.

**By the Staff of Nature**

A new approach to controlling insects, carrying these flies may emerge from the isolation of three chemicals with which these flies feed. The chemicals, known as pheromones, have been identified by Dr. D. A. Carlson in America, and Dr. F. A. O. Othman in Egypt, at the University of Bristol University, who have also been able to synthesize them.

The betse fly carries the parasite that causes trypanosomiasis in humans and is responsible for many and serious mortalities in many parts of the world. In 1965, 10,000 new cases of the disease were reported, and 10,000 died each year. Those victims who do not die may suffer permanent brain damage. Domestic animals, such as cattle and sheep, are known in cattle as nagana, and they must be kept out of large areas of tropical Africa where the betse fly is common.

Dr Patrick Brooks, chairman of the Playhouse Society, said yesterday: "We do not accept this argument. Our belief is that Edinburgh has the talent and the facilities. The large size of the Playhouse means that costly productions can be performed at a lower cost to the audience than elsewhere. It is a pity that the theatre should be a profitable venue for all sorts of shows from ballet to pop concerts."

The playhouse lobby argues that Edinburgh once had seven successful theatres and that the Scottish Arts Council, the Scottish Tourist Board and Mr James Watson, Edinburgh's Lord Provost, at the Edinburgh Festival, all agreed that the theatre would be useful.

## Step towards the basis of matter

Alan McGreggor  
Geneva, Aug. 29

The European Organization for Nuclear Research (Cern) has achieved another step forward on the long road to identifying the ultimate, non-divisible, fundamental constituent of all matter.

It is to build a new installation at its 400,000-MeV proton synchrotron, the largest of its four high-energy accelerators, for the purpose of bringing protons electrically into collision with the nucleus of a target. The resultant fragments is hoped to ascertain the composition of the even more infinitesimal particles—quarks—of which protons are formed.

The Cern laboratory, which has all the appearance of a large industrial installation, has been engaged for more than 20 years, together with similar research bodies in the United States and

The Soviet Union, in investigating the behavior of the basic particles of matter.

Anti-protons, whose existence was first postulated in 1931 by Dr. P. A. M. Dirac, a Nobel prize-winner, and confirmed by the early accelerator experiments of the 1950s, have protons as opposites: those of protons, round, similar to negative and positive charges.

Anti-protons, also called anti-particles or anti-matter and produced in bubble-chamber experiments, have hitherto had a short life, only lasting one ten-thousandth of a second.

Now, using a "stochastic cooling" technique, initially developed at Cern on its interesting storage collision rings, it has proved possible to produce a beam of anti-protons for a period of 85 hours. Of the 240 anti-protons present when the latest experiment started, 80 were still identifiably in existence at the end of that period.

This opens the way to a series of experiments, using the existing installations with one small addition, in which particles will be brought into collision with anti-particles under conditions of "disintegration," usual to nuclear physics. To investigate the secrets still locked inside the quarks. With anti-protons available for only fractions of a millisecond, such experiments would not have been possible.

The new facility, providing colliding beams of protons and anti-protons, will be operative in 1981. Cern says it will open up a new region of particle physics which would otherwise be inaccessible.

The new facility will be an accelerator 10 times more powerful than those at present in existence.

## Belgium takes the lead in bridge contest

On the first board M. J. Nardin and S. J. Lodge slipped in their reference to a three no trump contract, and on the second R. J. Granville went on to bid game in diamonds which was doubled, and then down two, with his Finnish counterpart staying in a part score.

## More following degrees at polytechnics

The number of students following first-degree courses at polytechnics and other maintained colleges rose by more than 13 per cent in 1977-78, a proportionally smaller increase than for students following courses in science and technology for the fourth year running.

The 1977 annual report, published yesterday, of the Council for National Academic Awards, the degree-awarding body outside the universities, stated that 377 students enrolled on first-degree courses in 1977-78, 38 per cent of whom were on science and technology courses, compared with 45 per cent in 1974-75. More than half, 225, undergraduates at universities last year were on science courses.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday,  
Agn 23, 1953

From Our Correspondent  
Adeleide, Agn 28.—The whole town of Tannam Creek in the south-eastern Territory of Australia suspended its normal activities today while the Governor-General, Sir John Latham, presided at a memorial cairn at the junction of the east-west highway to the Rev John Flynn, widely known as the "Father of the Blind." About 300 people were present at the ceremony, including 100 Aboriginals. The Governor-General said that Dr Flynn's head had been the first to be struck by a lightning bolt during service which Dr Flynn founded. The Governor-General said that Dr Flynn's head had been the first to be struck by a lightning bolt during service which Dr Flynn founded. The Governor-General said that Dr Flynn's head had been the first to be struck by a lightning bolt during service which Dr Flynn founded.

Dr Flynn, who was superintendent of the Australian Inland Mission, was a pioneer of the Church from 1912, built hospitals in central Australia and was a pioneer in providing local radio and telecommunication.

## Latest wills

Mr. Lerb Statniger, of Southgate, left \$297,514 net. After bequest of \$300 the residue of his estate was left to the Jewish National Fund.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Barham, Mr Harold Arthur, Rol-	£475,713
Board, Mr Harold Joseph, of	£167,300
McNellie, Mr John Henry, of	£163,945
Chippendale .. .. .	£187,492
Williams-Ellis, Sir Swetnam	
Clough, of Pembyndraeth, architect	
and creator of Port-	
meirion .. .. .	£86,771

Y. I. I.

**Luncheon**  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
Sir Antony Duff, Deputy to the  
Permanent Under-Secretary of  
State for Foreign and Common-  
wealth Affairs, was host at a lun-  
cheon held at Kenner's Restaurant  
yesterday in honour of five senior  
Nigerian civil servants led by Mr  
A. S. N. Egbo, Permanent Secre-  
tary, Cabinet Office, Lagos.

**BISHOP McCLEAN**

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Middlesbrough, Bishop John Gerard McClean, died suddenly on August 27. He was 63. Born September 24, 1914, in Redcar, Yorkshire, he was the youngest son of Robert McClean.

Educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and ordained priest in March, 1942, he became Bishop of Middlesbrough in June, 1967. The bishop worked for seafarers and young people especially. As a bishop he insisted on seeing every sick person in all the parishes he visited.

MR R. T. SMITH

I. A. C. writes:  
Dick Smith's length of service in agriculture must be almost unique. He started work for his father, Mr. J. W. Smith, an enterprise in 1914, and apart from a period of service in the First-World War worked on the until his death on August 20 at the age of 80.

For over fifty years he had held the position of cattle manager to the Tening and Lavers, and his father, Mr. J. W. Smith, and thereby made a very significant contribution to the development of the British Friesian into its present position among dairy breeds today, a contribution which was recog-

**A V-M G. H. AMBLER**

Air Vice-Marshal Geoffrey Ambler, CB, CBE, who died on August 26, was a wartime Commandant of the Royal Observer Corps (1942-43), after serving two years as a sector commander in Fighter Command, RAF.

Born in 1904 and educated at Cambridge University, he spent some years with Fred Ambler Ltd., worsted spinners and manufacturers, Bradford, of which in later life he was chairman. He invented a system which accelerated production of

## Joining the Auxiliary Air

Force in 1931, his wartime career led him to the post of Deputy senior air staff officer of Fighter Command. He was later promoted to the King (1943-44) and later honorary air commodore of No 609 (West Riding) Squadron, AAF. He was made a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding in 1949, and an honorary LLD of Leeds University in 1966.

He married in 1940 Miss Phoebe Gaunt, of Hawiksworth Hall, Gulseley. They had three daughters.

young and old, became his friends. While his knowledge,

experiences and insight into the world, his infectious enthusiasm and eternally youthful charm earned him the affection of all who knew or worked with him, and not least the members of the Friesian Society, who awarded him honorary life membership. His enjoyment of both work and play was a constant interest he took in all with whom he came in contact ensured him a very happy, fulfilled and above all useful life.

Lady Wrisberg, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick George Wrisberg, KB, CB, died on August 24 in her ninety-second year. She was Margaret, daughter of C. Ward, Esq., of Swadlowcombe, Herefordshire, and she was married in 1918.

Lady Chadwyck-Healey, TD, formerly Chief Commander AIS and wife of Sir Edward Chadwyck-Healey, Bt, MC, died on August 26. She was Rachel, daughter of L. C. de la Roche, Esq., and she was married in 1924.

## Archaeology report

# Meroe: Unknown temple finds

Recent excavations at Meroe, the city of the Nubians, have revealed a group of previously unknown temples of the second century BC. The temples are on a ceremonial avenue leading to the well known Temple of Amun, and have yielded fragments of script in hieroglyphs and in the untranslated Meroitic script. They were deliberately burnt down when Meroe was destroyed.

Meroe was a large town, divided into districts including a royal palace, a temple precinct, industrial areas and substantial settlements, the whole covering about a square kilometre. It was the centre of the working mines of iron, copper and silver in Africa, with furnaces dated to the first century AD onwards and iron slag being present from the fifth century BC. For many years it was the largest city in Africa. Professor Peter Shimine, formerly of the Khartoum University and now of Calgary University who carried out the recent work, was a member of the Canadian Council of Research in Science.

Professor Shimine's earlier study of the residential areas had shown that the city was built on a plateau about 700 BC to AD400, with an economy heavily dependent on cattle-farming, for both beef and milk, as well as the raising of ostriches and Nilotic peoples.

Fragments of pottery vessels similar to the modern doko, used to cook fat cakes of unleavened wheat or barley, have been found in plain pits to have been

sorghum, which the recent Polish  
 excavations of the Nuzi have shown  
 to be cultivated from the neolithic  
 period onwards.  
 The recent excavations consisted  
 of a trench across the biggest  
 mound at the site. In front of the  
 ceremonial way of the Nuzi has  
 a ceremonial way was found, flanked  
 by a single temple on the south  
 and three others on the north side.  
 The temples are of the second  
 AD, and their construction represents  
 an expansion of the temple  
 precinct over a formerly residential  
 area.  
 The bases of the temples are of red  
 brick, others of stone. There are  
 two ground plans, one a court  
 with a pylon entrance and a sanc-  
 tuary, the other a raised podium  
 with a pylon entrance. In the north  
 of the avenue are two temples  
 of pylon plan and one with a  
 podium, on the south a more un-  
 usual plan with a second court.  
 The pylon approached through two  
 pylons, all within a single pre-  
 cinct; with the latter structure is  
 similar to the temple at Kom  
 el-Hisn. The second court has  
 four courts, in one of which were four  
 columns in the form of the  
 Egyptian god Bes.  
 The double temple produced a  
 remarkable collection of statuary,  
 including a large seated figure of  
 a Pharaonic date; all were fragments  
 of statues, with two fine heads of  
 granite and an arm that had held a  
 gold-inlaid bracelet. The statues  
 were found in a room when Merose  
 was abandoned about AD 350.  
 Also found was a granite block

stone long, bearing a long inscription of about 400 Merotic characters, including some previously unknown. It was probably a religious stela, perhaps bearing prayers, but the meaning of the script has so far defied translation. The inscription is carved in a papyrus-bundle which can be transcribed. The fragments of another stela a metre long were found in another temple. The fragments of a third stela, another podium temple was found with an approach ramp and a *cella* superstructure with four internal columns to support the roof. The stela is inscribed in fragments of Greek, Coptic, and Ge'ez, and, as a transcription, perhaps of Ethiopian vernacular origin, and in the fill of the temple a very fine sandstone column, about 1.5 metres in diameter, almost certainly from one of the statues at the entrance to the temple. A fragment of gold leaf suggests that it was overlaid. Gold was also used to decorate the palmwood rafters of the temple roofs on the acronautical way, and the metal was probably from the hills around the site. In the east, just outside the temple, the head of a god, One find of interest, which had somehow escaped the germites that destroy almost all organic matter at the site, is that of a wild boar, one known from a Merotic site. It was made of wood, with spikes rather than solid, and was probably a religious object, or chariot. Norman Hammond

Archaeological Correspondent.

Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.

## Workmen find remains of camp from 4000 BC

The remains of a camp used by the first known settlers in Scotland between 4,000 and 3,000 BC have been found on the outskirts of Grangemouth. Workmen laying a large oil pipe near the British Steel complex unearthed a mound of sea shells on Sunday.

At a press conference on the site yesterday Mrs Frances Murray, resident archaeologist at the Falkirk Museum, said the shells belonged to the Mesolithic Age. This camp would have been

used by people who were the first settlers in Scotland; the discovery is fantastic," she said. "We have very few traces of these people because they moved from camp to camp. This may have been a seasonal one. They obviously ate oysters, mussels, cockles . . . sea food of that type. It was impossible to say how big such a group would have been." Obviously they had to eat a lot of sea food to maintain a regular diet. I cannot say whether the sea food was cooked or eaten raw."



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**Builders want 'fair competition' with direct labour, page 17**

### Highest US trade deficit in six months brings fresh slide for the dollar

Frank Vogt  
London, Aug. 29

The US trade deficit recorded its highest in six months—nearly \$11.5 billion—last month, but other statistics released showed that the dollar rose more slowly than in previous months this year.

A dollar ran into heavy pressures after the figures were published and closed lower on the foreign exchange market.

Officials at the Department of Commerce said that a significant improvement in the trade balance will be seen in the few months and that a city-better inflation trend is evident well before the end of the year. Many economists disagree with these views.

The Department of Commerce announced that the trade deficit for the last month totalled \$11.5 billion, compared with a deficit of \$10.5 billion in June. For the seven months of the year, the deficit totalled \$73.5 billion.

US exports declined month by month by \$333.2 million to \$3.5 billion, while imports rose by \$1,000 million to a record \$4.5 billion. The deficit declined slightly last month by about \$200 million and Treasury officials said that oil imports are to increase quite substantially during the rest of the year.

Bureau of Labour Statistics announced that consumer prices rose on a seasonally adjusted basis by 0.5 per cent in July after gaining by 0.9 per cent in each of the three months.

Compound annual rate of increase at the end of July on the basis of data for the last months now stands at 9.7 per cent, and over the last 12 months consumer prices have risen by 7.7 per cent.

Robert Strauss, the chief House inflation spokesman, said today that the anti-inflation programme was not working as well as had been hoped, and that greater cooperation from the trade unions and business was essential.

It was likely that the inflation rate for all of this year would be 8 per cent, but he declared that "we will turn the corner in the next 60 days".

Administration officials believe the trade deficit will decline sharply as exports and imports are affected by the devaluation of the dollar and increased foreign economic growth. They also expect a significant slowing of domestic economic growth, which they believe will both dampen inflationary pressures and reduce import demand.

However, many private economists see the trade deficit remaining around current levels. They say that oil imports will continue to rise quite sharply in view of the 4.5 per cent gain in American energy consumption this year.

They stress that the domestic economy is continuing to expand quite rapidly despite warnings of a slow-down, and that domestic producers have their hands full meeting home demand.

They also say that the supposed weaker competitive position of imports here produced by the dollar's fall is being offset by substantial price increases by United States manufacturers.

Despite the major devaluation of the dollar in terms of the yen, the size of the Japanese surplus in trade with the United States remains huge, and an actual decline in volume shipments from Japan, centred on steel and on cars, has been largely due to American steel protectionist policies and increased output in Detroit of smaller cars.

In July the deficit on trade with Japan totalled \$1,170 million, compared with a \$1,000 million deficit in June.

The White House said today that it was disappointed by the



Mr. George Regan, leader of the 32 rebel Leyland toolmakers, is seen yesterday.

Peugeot announced yesterday it intends to hire 800 more workers for its plant at Miraflores in eastern France by the end of next month.

The extra workers will man a third production line which will raise the plant's output to 1,050 units a day from the current 800.

The plant produces Peugeot's 304, 104 and 305 models.

Meanwhile, Eternit Industries, which makes construction materials and conduits, said it intends to prune its 5,050-man workforce by 975.

David Watson, who is in charge of Peugeot's operations in Britain, said that the company's management will not be able to do so until the French Government involvement could result.

The report, which was drawn up by Professor Krish Bhaskar, of the University of East Anglia, says that nationalization is an alternative to the French takeover, but that the latter is more likely.

A BL spokesman said: "I thought we had disposed of that one when it was originally reported in Tokyo last month. Nissan requested talks on technical cooperation with the Japanese motor industry to divert the outcry in this country against increasing Japanese car sales here."

The call for details of the takeover from last week's Blair-Nissan deal, Conservative MP for the New Forest.

### MPs doubt British Rail's ability to prune deficit by target year

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Doubts on the ability of British Rail to reduce its deficit on target in 1981 were expressed by all seven members of the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries' report yesterday.

In 1975 British Rail recorded a net deficit of £390m and over the following six years its deficit had risen to £1,100m, with a 55 per cent increase in the deficit.

The Select Committee on Nationalised Industries' report noted that progress towards reduction has been encouraging since 1975 with the deficit down by 32 per cent—a marked reduction occurring on the freight side.

But the report also said that while overall passenger revenue was up by 4 per cent at 1977, a move towards the 1981 target would require a growth in passenger revenue of 10 per cent, an average yield per mile remained at levels previously outlined.

The committee stated: "It is, therefore, unlikely that the remaining 75 per cent reduction in the 1975 deficit can be attained simply by continuing existing trends."

It said that given an overall increase in passenger and freight revenue of £23m between 1975 and 1977 it was clear that the net financial improvement of £123m had been largely due to falling real costs. Rail staff fell by about 6 per cent and earnings per member of staff by 4 per cent and it was unlikely that this form of reduction could be sustained, or that a further fall in real average earnings would be considered desirable.

"To obtain further reduction in net deficit, a reduced labour force with higher productivity (and hence higher earnings per worker) is desirable, together with a real growth in passenger revenue," the report said.

Dealing with the programme of manpower reductions, the committee said that 18 months ago British Rail had proposed cuts of 40,000 workers over the six years 1975-81, although the committee considered a reduction of 45,000-50,000 was more desirable.

Over the two years to the end of last year a reduction of 12,000 had been achieved but it said that the original target may be reduced by nearly 3,000 due to an inflow of export orders to British Rail Engineering.

The committee noted, however, that an equivalent cut in relation to workload was still intended mainly by investment in modern machine tools and improving productivity.

"Sixth Report from the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, HMSO £3.75.

### State industry accounts criticized

By Nicholas Hirst  
Energy Correspondent

Nationalized industries were criticized by a parliamentary Select Committee yesterday for failing to produce accurate accounts drawn up under similar accounting rules.

In its seventh report on the energy industries, the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries was concerned that some of the state-owned companies appeared to be more concerned with the presentation of their annual profit or loss and less with longer-term comparability.

The committee said that the way accounts were drawn up which might distort financial comparisons. The British Gas Corporation had included a supplementary depreciation charge for the first time in its 1976-77 accounts of £102.6m to take partial account of the increasing replacement cost of assets. The initial effect was to reduce historic profits after interest and tax by 76.5 per cent.

The electricity industries had taken advantage of Price Code provisions to raise their depreciation charges.

The National Coal Board had made no adjustment for inflation in its accounts.

"If adequate comparisons of the relative performance of the nationalized energy industries are to be made, and if effective decisions about national energy policy are to be taken, it is essential that similar principles and practices should be applied in drawing up the accounts of the enterprises."

But there had been some progress towards simplifying retail gas and electricity tariffs, which had brought them into a closer relationship with underlying costs.

Despite efforts to develop a national energy policy, the state companies were still not operating with prices closely related to the cost of the resources consumed.

The committee reported for the first time on the British National Oil Corporation. It intends to review more closely BIOC's dual role as a government advisory body and an active offshore oil company, which has come under attack elsewhere.

BIOC's novel funding arrangements and repayment of government debt by the forward sale of oil will also be scrutinized.

### UK reopens talks on airbus obstacles

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

Talks between the British and French Governments towards Britain's rejoining the European Airbus consortium are to be resumed in London today against the background of warnings from sources in Whitehall that the reentry of this country is still by no means certain.

The sudden trip to London today by M. Joël Le Theule, the French Minister of Transport, to see Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, indicates that although Britain has decided in principle that she wants to rejoin the project, there are major points still to be worked out.

If agreement on any one of these cannot be reached, the plan to reenter could collapse, leaving the French and their West German partners to build a new version of the Airbus, the B10, on their own.

The B10 is a smaller, 200-seat version of the existing B2 and B4 A300 European aircraft. Some 150 B2s and B4s, which carry up to 200 passengers, have been sold but the B10 has only just been launched and has been ordered by two airlines so far, Lufthansa, of West Germany, and Swissair.

M. Le Theule: Sudden trip for talks on Airbus.

British Aerospace makes the wings for the present A300 under a sub-contract with Airbus Industrie, the Airbus consortium which includes British Aerospace, of Holland and Spain as well as those of France and West Germany. But Airbus Industrie are likely to award the wings design, development and production contracts for the B10 to Holland if Britain does not come into the consortium as a full partner.

Britain was a full partner at the beginning of the Airbus programme at the end of the 1960s, but withdrew on the grounds that the sales prospects were not as good as those which have since been proved quite wrong.

Two points of detail are delaying the chances of a reentry agreement.

These concern the price which Britain is expected to pay to rejoin and whether this country should contribute to the "historic costs"—the cost of developing the A300 to date—and whether British Aerospace would receive on the wings.

The British Government has told France and West Germany it has no power to order the national airline to buy any particular aircraft, but the Europeans are not impressed with this argument, recalling that BEA had bought Trident and BAC 1-11s rather than American machines, and BOAC to buy Concorde.

### Simon reflects on how he would have handled the American currency crisis

dollar's problems stem from "spectacular fashion" which the Federal Reserve and the Carter Administration have been "producing dollars". Mr. William Simon, the former Treasury Secretary, said yesterday that he would have recognized that this was the only solution on a bold attack on inflation.

Simon, in a telephone interview from his holiday on Long Island, New York, said that the "economic policies" of the Carter Administration were "thoroughly inept" and that the "Washington" people were "not in control".

Simon, a former secretary was also critical of the press, he said, had added to the problems of the dollar by "failing to accurately reflect the real picture of the economic problems."

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Mr. William Simon: highly critical of Carter policy.

### Peugeot to recruit 800 for new line

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### Reed shares up on Canada sale talks

From Jack Best  
Ottawa, Aug. 29

Trading in shares of Reed Paper was resumed on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges today after a one-day suspension because of pending the announcement by the parent company, Reed International, that Reed Paper was up for sale.

Shares opened this morning at Can\$39, up a fraction from last Friday.

In London, active trading in Reed International's shares pushed the price up 8p to 160p by the end of the day.

Reed International announced on Monday that it was engaged in discussions with several major Canadian companies "which may lead to the sale of its investment in Reed Paper."

The big Vancouver-based forest products company, Macmillan Bloedel, is reported to be interested in Reed's Canadian forest operations.

Reed Paper lost Can\$66 (about £27m) last year on sales of Can\$406m (£184m). Ninety per cent of its common shares are held by Reed International.

In the first six months of this year, Reed paper had a net loss of Can\$6.6m.

The Canadian company has stripped itself of a number of investments in recent months, including law covering furniture, and drapery businesses.

Financial Editor, page 16

### Election worries hit equities

By Alison Mitchell

Share prices in London fell sharply yesterday as election uncertainty and the prospect of the present consumer spending boom coming to an end combined to undermine confidence.

By the close of trading the FT 100 fell 10 points, its lowest since mid-July, and across the whole spectrum of the stock market prices were marked lower.

Not one of the 30-share constituents managed to show a plus sign, while the 2,450 prices covered by the FTIC computer a total of 763 went down, against 236 rises, which is seen as an important technical indicator in the market.

In the gilt market dealers again printed an almost unchanged list of prices.

Market report, page 17

### Rules of definition unaltered after Allied bid

Council of the Stock Exchange has no intention of changing its present definition of a company's business.

A big pension fund for a change after last bid by Allied Breweries, Lyons, a takeover that will within present rules, difficulties largely arise from the impossibility of defining a material change in making such a definition.

It also felt that if shareholders are dissatisfied with the rules used by their directors, they can vote to change them.

subject will come before the Exchange Council in the near future as part of a revision to its listing rules.

**In brief**

Morris Group. About 164 workers are likely to be made redundant.

A company spokesman said last night that it was hoped that other jobs within the group would be found for some of the redundant workers.

Thornton supplied George Mallinson, the West Yorkshire weavers, who provided cloth for the Burton tailoring companies. Retrenchment by Burton in recent months has hit both companies.

**Phillips oil find**

A sixth appraisal well drilled by the Phillips Petroleum group as operator of North Sea block 16/17 has found a new oil zone in middle Jurassic rock. It flowed at the rate of 2,957 barrels a day plus 1.26 million cubic feet of gas a day.

The well, which was drilled to a total depth of 17,670 feet, was one of the deepest in the North Sea. As well as finding the new oil-bearing zone it also tested the original upper Jurassic field at 2,952 barrels a day plus 3.7 million cubic feet of gas.

Phillips's partners are Fina, AGIP, Century Power & Light and Oil Exploration (Holdings).

**Dearer aluminium**

British Aluminium said yesterday it planned to raise prices of aluminium ingots and related products by 25 per cent from September 4. The company said the increases would allow partial recovery of the losses incurred since the last rise in July, 1977.

Average export price of aluminium ingot in July reached a record \$406 per tonne, the Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association said in Tokyo yesterday. The average price in June was \$392.4 per tonne and \$296.6 in July, 1977. The previous high was \$404, reached in February, 1975.

United States trigger prices and the yen's steep appreciation against the dollar are behind the fast recovery of steel prices, the association said. Japan exported about 17.88 million tonnes of steel products in the first seven months of this year, compared with about 20.2 million tonnes in the same period of 1977.

**Belgian outlook better**

After the very low growth rate of 1977, slight acceleration in the Belgian economy is possible this year, with a real growth of about 2.75 per cent, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development reported in its annual survey of the world economy. The OECD points out that a 2.75 per cent growth will mean a further increase in unemployment to an annual average of 7.5 per cent compared with 6.6 per cent last year.

Because of the comparatively unfavourable prospects for world trade, Belgium is not likely to make any marked recovery in the next few months and the authorities have little room for manoeuvre, the survey says.

**£10m building order**

Matthew Hall Mechanical Services has won orders worth about £10m for building engineering work, including facilities for the new EMI complex in Tottenham Court Road.

### Two Japanese companies face prosecution

Tokyo, Aug. 29—Japan's finance ministry has filed charges with the Tokyo public prosecutor's office against Fujitsu Industries and Fujitsu Sales for publishing allegedly false financial statements, violating the securities and exchange laws, according to ministry officials.

They said the two companies were also suspected of paying illegal dividends under an agreement with the Japanese government which prohibits dividend payments by companies making losses.

A Tokyo stock exchange spokesman said the exchange would demand that the two Fujitsu companies after studying revised financial statements to be submitted to the exchange by the two companies early next month. He said the exchange was expected to take about two weeks to decide whether to do so, he added.

Mr. Toshio Higomura, president of both companies, said at a press conference in May that past financial statements had failed to disclose accumulated losses totalling 4,400 million yen (about £90m) for Fujitsu Industries and 9,600m yen for Fujitsu Sales.

Mr. Higomura, formerly a director of Saitama Bank, was transferred to the presidency of the two companies last year to help reconstruct their business, suffering increased competition from other window-sash manufacturers—Reuters.

### S Korea footwear imports jump by 121 pc

By Edward Townsend

Imports of cheap footwear from South Korea soared by 121 per cent in the first six months of the year and provided further impetus to the latest measures by the Government to curb shoe shop profit margins.

Figures from the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation show that South Korean imports totalled 9,135,000 pairs in the six months and in June alone were 1,943,000, to make the country the United Kingdom's biggest single supplier.

Total imports in the six months, however, were down by 15 per cent on a year earlier, with deliveries from abroad of non-leather footwear falling by 13 per cent.

Imports from Hongkong fell by 41 per cent and from Taiwan by 64 per cent, and there were significant reductions in imports from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

An attempt to help the troubled British shoe manufacturing industry has been made by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

He took the unusual step of asking the footwear retailers the choice of voluntarily cutting profit margins and giving assurances on issues like imports, or facing official action to cut margins.

Retailers have until tomorrow to give a written undertaking that they will, among other things, improve facilities, preserve employment and implement the so-called retail commitment which aims to reduce imports.

Companies failing to do this will be ordered to reduce gross margins to the level achieved in 1975 or to 2 per cent below the 1977 margin, whichever was greater.

The British Shoe Corporation and a group of retailers led by John Simpson, have already opted for the voluntary path.

The latest footwear figures also reveal that sales are continuing to rise. In the first six months they were up 21 per cent on a year earlier.

The Times index: 221.74—2.67  
The FT index: 505.3—7.6

Rises			
Berlin's S & W	10p to 167p	Farmer S. W.	9p to 145p
Newport	5p to 265p	Newport L.	8p to 150p
Blue Circle Ind	11p to 188p	Reed Int.	8p to 150p
Barton Grp	11p to 188p	Ricardo Eng	7p to 298p
Cole & R.	9p to 135p	Travis & Arzold	6p to 168p
Colet Disc	8p to 95p		
Falls			
Anglo Amer Ind	20p to 580p	Johnson Mat	12p to 455p
Ayer Bham	15p to 380p	Nugate Exp	20p to 380p
20p to 880p		Shell Trans	10p to 580p
20p to 350p		Ultramar	14p to 241p
20p to 360p		Unilever	11p to 570p
De Beers Ind	14p to 485p	Utd Dom Tst	3p to 42p
De Beers Ind	10p to 650p	Wellcom	11p to 312p
De Beers Ind	12p to 397p	Wicksteak	15p to 713p
Equities fell sharply			
Gilt-edged securities marked time			
Dollar premium 90.75 per cent (effective rate 41.05 per cent)			
Sterling was 1.85 cents up at \$1.9455. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.4.			
THE POUND			
Australia \$	1.75	Bank	1.75
Canada \$	1.25	Deutsche	1.25
Denmark Kr	6.25	France Fr	6.25
France Fr	6.25	Germany Dm	6.25
Germany Dm	6.25	Hong Kong \$	6.25
Hong Kong \$	6.25	Italy L.	6.25
Italy L.	6.25	Japan Yen	6.25
Japan Yen	6.25	Netherlands Gld	6.25
Netherlands Gld	6.25	Norway Kr	6.25
Norway Kr	6.25	Portugal Esc	6.25
Portugal Esc	6.25	S Africa Rd	6.25
S Africa Rd	6.25	Spain Pes	6.25
Spain Pes	6.25	Sweden Kr	6.25
Sweden Kr	6.25	Switzerland Fr	6.25
Switzerland Fr	6.25	US \$	6.25
US \$	6.25	Yugoslavia Dnr	6.25
Yugoslavia Dnr	6.25		
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Business appointments			
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## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## What will be left of Reed?

If Reed International can successfully complete the sale of Reed Paper, its Canadian subsidiary, it will have rounded off an extraordinarily rapid programme of asset disposals which will go a long way to resolving the group's fundamental balance sheet problem. To recap, at the end of March net borrowings totalled £384m while shareholders' funds were £178m. Since then Reed has sold its British Columbia associates for £27m and its interest in Reed Nampak for £39m. Together these disposals realized a surplus on book value of about £27m. Excluding the British Columbia associates, Reed Paper is believed to have a net worth of some £30m and borrowings of around £90m. Discounting the effect of this year's trading profits, the disposal of Reed Paper at, say, its asset value would leave Reed with shareholders' funds of something over £200m and borrowings of slightly less. In short, from being more than twice geared, the group would be less than once geared.

That may still represent relatively high borrowing by the standards of most industrial companies, but it is a level that Reed itself would almost certainly consider acceptable. Once Reed Paper has gone it would therefore be fair to conclude that the period of asset disposals was effectively over. It should then become possible for the first time in two years to see what the retrenched group's longer-term earnings potential really is and from that to put a sound, rather than a speculative rating on the shares.

From being a broadly based international pulp and paper group, Reed will have become a predominantly United Kingdom orientated concern directed particularly towards consumer products. In this respect it will, of course, be a cyclical business dependent upon the rise and fall in domestic consumption, and is probably now at the top of that cycle.

Aside from any downsizing that might occur next year, however, Reed's disposals need not prove painful for earnings. Nampak, it is true, was profitable and Reed Paper is now pulling round into profit with every hope of breaking even on the year as a whole. But there is good reason to doubt the durability of the present upswing in the North American pulp and paper markets—new capacity is being brought on just when the economy looks to be losing momentum—so Reed's decision to sell into an upturn could be a good one.

This year, then, despite the disposals, Reed's profits should rise quite strongly. Signs are set on £95m or more compared to £81m last year, and it is clearly right for the group to complete its asset sales while it is performing well. Thereafter, however, Reed's earnings seem likely to fall back in line with consumer spending to 1979 could be a poor year. Reed certainly has the potential to restore its dividend to former levels—next year if not this—but at 160p the shares are selling on a prospective earnings multiple of over five which, given the mediocre outlook for 1979, looks generous enough. The shares have come up from an early summer low of 102p and there is not much doubt that the best of the run-up is now over.

## Company law

## The pitfalls of harmonization

The European Community's zeal for harmonizing company law has led it to a strange creation in the draft of the sixth directive. This relates to prospectuses published when new securities are issued. While Brussels is currently according it a lower priority than other company law directives, it is nevertheless an important step which will ultimately standardize listing requirements throughout Europe.

The objective is worthy and it is gratifying that the proposals are based on those currently operated by the British Stock Exchange. In addition they contain no threat to remove the Stock Exchange, as the regulatory body. But in simply stating that all new securities must fulfil the listing requirements the EEC has taken an extraordinarily literal view, and the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies, in its memorandum to the Department of Trade, rightly comments that it goes too far.

Specifically, a full prospectus must be required when shares are issued in connection with a takeover or merger and the

value of the issue price would need to be justified at the same time. This would create immense problems when speed of action is required and would anyway be superfluous since most of the information would already be available to shareholders. Moreover, justifying the price in a contested takeover bid might be well nigh impossible. A new prospectus would also be required for rights issues, when again, the information is already available. Rights issues would thus become even more difficult to plan and a clear threat would be posed to the ease with which the market could be used as a source of finance.

The accountants point out that a market like the Eurodollar bond market might be encouraged to go elsewhere if disclosure requirements became too exhaustive. Fortunately, however, there is every chance their objections will succeed. Having based their listed requirements on the United Kingdom model, the European authorities seem likely to listen closely to United Kingdom objections. But the whole exercise goes to underline the lessons learned already in the banking field that harmonization in the eyes of the community officials all too often tends to equate with rigidity.

Britannia Arrow  
Peaceful pastures

It may not be much of an ambition but Britannia Arrow is steadily bedding itself down to the peaceful pastures of an investment management group pure and simple in the mode of an M&G or a F&P. First half profits show the group well on the way to fulfilling its earlier promise of breaking even this year with losses before exceptional items down from £2.98m to only £72,000. After the usual cocktail of extraordinary bits and pieces the group is even in the black with a net profit of £219,000 against last year's loss of £1.8m.

The key of course to the improvement is the continuing surgery on the property side where the portfolio has been further reduced from £13m at the end of the last financial year to around £6m. With that resulting in a hefty saving on interest charges, last year's property losses of £3.5m



Mr Geoffrey Rippon, chairman of Britannia Arrow Holdings.

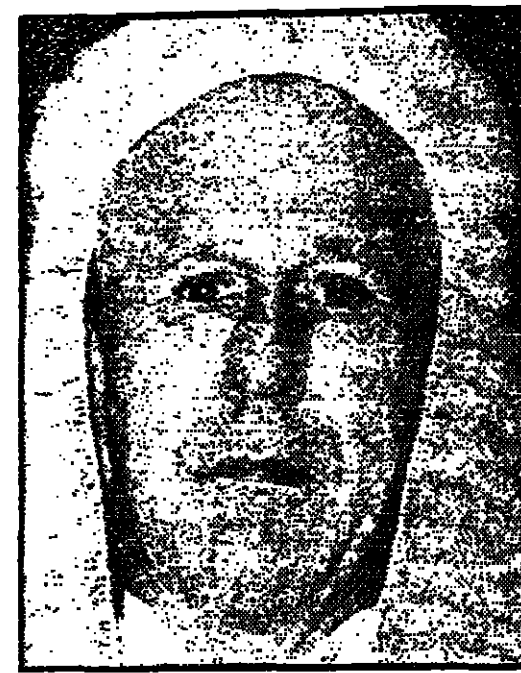
have been cut to only £43,000 and now that it has stanchied the worst of its losses here the group is in no particular hurry to sell off the rest even though property will no longer be allowed to sully its image.

Elsewhere mainstream investment management has done slightly better than expected with profits up from £822,000 to £959,000 reflecting both the inflow of new money (funds under management are now just over £300m) and more active market conditions.

Meanwhile the balance sheet has been further spruced up with overseas borrowings now down from £29m to £12m which has both eased the currency exposure and eliminated the interest shortfall. It still remains to be seen just what the slimmed-down group can do when it gets on with just managing funds since the shares, at 17½p, up ½p yesterday, still look overpriced on earnings potential.

News that the group intends to pay off the £337,000 dividend arrears on the preference shares lifted these by 9p to 60p but it looks to be well over a year before there is any payment on the ordinary capital and with a net asset value of only a little more than last year's 12p the shares still look to be anticipating events somewhat.

One certain way to start a heated argument among businessmen is to raise the subject of industrial tribunals. It is now the conventional wisdom in business circles that the system is misconceived. In the first of two articles Maurice Corina examines some of the myths and suggests ground rules for the prudent employer.



Mr Justice Phillips, former president of the Employment Appeal Tribunal: a pattern of precedents is emerging from its work.



Mr Justice Bristow: the duty of tribunals is to act as a kind of industrial jury—regard for the law, with a dose of common sense.

## Unfair dismissals: sifting the facts from the fiction

UNFAIR DISMISSAL  
CASES 1977

Number completed	35,399
Conciliated	22,547
Cases withdrawn	9,932
Agreed settlements	12,615
Tribunal hearings	12,842
(36% of applications)	
Cases dismissed	8,888
Cases upheld	3,954

Of cases upheld	
102 Reinstated	
78 Reengaged	
3,303 Other remedies	
11 Unfair but no remedy	
33,701 in 1976 and 22,632 in 1975.	

NB: Some cases may have more than one remedy.

Meanwhile, the employee wrote a letter explaining he had been ill and setting out his side of the story.

The dismissal was held to be unfair on the grounds that Rolls-Royce ought to have given the man a hearing after receiving the letter of explanation.

A cooperative society dismissed an employee with 26 years' service for inefficiency. Letters criticizing his work had been sent to him by a manager, who expected a better performance in reaching sales targets.

The dismissal was held to be unfair. The man had not been given a specific warning that he would be sacked if sales did not improve. The employer

Tribunals have now been in operation long enough for myths and misconceptions to grow up around them. And there is no more persistent belief than that an employee can with impunity engage in unsatisfactory work or misconduct.

had acted unreasonably having regard to equity and the substantial merits of the case.

Another coop worker was held to be unfairly sacked for writing and distributing to colleagues a memorandum which criticized an immediate supervisor.

In this case, 20 years of good service should have been taken into account.

The Post Office engaged a worker for a year's trial. She received oral and written warnings during her first nine months and was sacked before the end of her probationary period, though there had been no further complaints about her performance.

The unfair dismissal flowed from the fact that, after the warnings, she had been led to believe that part of her work had been taken into account in treating a lack of capability as sufficient for dismissal.

What each of the cases has in common is that they breached one or all of the canons of fairness, equity and reasonableness.

A sacking has to stand up to rigorous independent examination in which these tests are applied against a background coloured both by precedents and by an ever changing view of what constitutes misconduct or inadequate performance.

The manager attempting to come to terms with employment protection legislation must do his homework. An ability to put himself in the other man's shoes and to act calmly is essential. Sound precautions are the provision of employees' handbooks setting out rules of employment and rules of disciplinary and grievance procedure. He should also provide for his employees the main terms of employment according to the Contracts of Employment Act and he should keep these under review.

Delays and adjournments can be made. People are entitled not to be taken by surprise through some last minute evidence, witness or move. The plodding applicant often fares better than the know-it-all barrack-room lawyer.

Bitter attacks by an employer on a worker, which sometimes appear to place the employee on a "trial", can mislead an observer, not always aware that the tribunal requires the respondent to justify his conduct.

Attempts to discredit an applicant often tell the tribunal members something about the employer's standards and reflect on his probable fairness, or otherwise.

In the next article, I will examine the approach of tribunals to the application for unfair dismissal and some of the pitfalls for the unwary respondent.

To be continued

The cost of running Britain's regionally based industrial tribunals is now estimated at about £5m a year. There are 226 chairmen (80 full-time) and 2,440 lay members, supported by a permanent staff of 500.

jury applying a good dose of common sense to what it hears but, none the less, paying regard to the statutes and legal authorities.

The employer who does not have proper rules of discipline and fails to give official written or oral warnings as to an employee's work or conduct, and does not allow a worker an opportunity to state a case or some form of appeal can find himself in all kinds of difficulty in sustaining his argument that the sacking was fair.

Suddenly, employees' handbooks, particulars of employment, and union agreements have needed revision. Breaches of procedure or ambiguities in rules of employment often, though not always, render dismissal unfair.

Some decisions handed down by tribunals which have acted according to these precepts may seem a nonsense. But they have to be justified with care. The events leading up to an employer's decision to dismiss are as vital as the manner and reasonableness of the sacking.

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## COMPENSATION AWARDED 1977

Number	Per cent of total
£0-£299	1,363 44.2
£300-£999	1,290 41.9
£1,000-£4,999	410 13.4
£5,000-£9,999	9 0.3
£10,000-£27,599	4 0.2
Total	3,076 100.0

## Business Diary: Mire, byre and beatitude

Britain has fewer national holidays than any other country in the EEC. How long can this go on?

The bank holiday was over and the Prime Minister was in the mire up to his knees. Most of it, as today mucking out the byre with Seth, his cowman.

Those of the voters who had jobs to go to had gone to them. The PM still had a good five weeks of the summer recess left.

By rights, the PM should have been as happy as the day is long, but both Seth and Daisy, the farm's prize Guernsey, could see that the gaffer was not his usual fake-beardy self.

This in itself was a relief but it was also worrying. Did it portend some gathering crisis whose predictable outcome, Seth and the cow variously reflected, would be a New Year's chaw of bacon or a mouthful of hay?

With one final lunge of his laden, mahogany fork, the PM stopped work and broke his usual unaccustomed silence.

"Seth... Daisy...," he began. "How am I ever going to get the Great British Public like the Common Market?"

"Not that I'm all that struck

on it myself, but it's getting to be a bit funny. Always on at me, Schmidt and Giscard are, nag, nag, nag."

"And what do I get when I come back, eh? When do we get cheaper petrol, then?"

Daisy moaned softly. Seth screwed up his eyes and began

clearing his throat, as he always did for the five minutes it took him to articulate a sentence.

"... Must be something we can dress up as coming from Brussels via a British initiative," the PM continued.

"At Seth broke into speech at last. "He do need an 'oliday, gaffer, that's do, ar?"

"Holiday? Did you say holiday?" asked the Prime Minister, as suddenly transfixed as if he had struck the muck fork through his foot. "Holidays, eh? Well, I never..."

"Well, what did she say?" asked Mrs PM from beneath the spreading brim of her garden party hat.

"Ho, ho, it's on," choried her spouse, who had just rejoined her after a confidential discussion behind a large rhododendron bush. She said: "We think the idea, while not without merit, needs more thought. By you, Prime Minister."

"Thing is, she won't wear any new saints' days, even British saints, on the grounds that they're more Catholic than British. Canterbury, she says, will faint dead away if we ask him to churn out a dozen kosher Anglican saints—'thinks the new was a fit'."

Mrs PM smiled fixedly at a fellow guest, one of the 15 wives of the Ambassador from Subterranea. This lady looked perplexed, having pocketed some cutlery as a souvenir only to find that it bore not the royal crest, but that of Ring & Brymar.

"What does that leave?" muttered Mrs PM out the side of her mouth.

"Er, like sainthoods are our. She says you never know who's going to end up in the chokky these days, and saints ought to be incarcerated before canonization, not after. And look at the trouble Lloyd George got into, just flogging measly peacocks."

"Anyway, she likes the general idea of extra public holidays—especially if they're named after the safely dead. Says it's just the lever she needs to get her sister to put herself about a bit more."

In no time at all—in no time at all for Brussels, that is—the commission took up the PM's hint, and there came down a directive for harmonizing British public holidays up to minimum EEC standards.

With the announcement of the new Royal Commission on Public Holidays, the PM entered the Guinness Book of Records as

the first premier to announce a commission to do something rather than to put it off.

Three months later, the report delivered to the Prime Minister Sir Newton Popelford, QC, also entered Guinness as the chairman of the fastest Royal Commission so far.

No recipient of the invitation to sit upon the commission had been more delighted than Mrs Malevola Stoppit. She was a prominent pressure groupie for whom the word "uplift" had nothing to do with brassieres.

Her eyes moistened at the prospect of national platform for her views.

Mort holidays, she reflected, meant more time for uplift—or sexual licence—and Mrs Stoppit regarded sex as a compulsive charlady might a messy wash-room floor: a thing to be scrubbed, scoured and made to

smell of something completely different. Instead of carbolic, however, it would smell of religion. Her religion.

She took off her butterfly glasses to wipe away the steam and so missed the pornographic dissolve that promptly took place on the television set before her.

The entwined limbs, the hungry mouth achingly urgent into hungry mouth, the urgent

questing hands, all were blotted out as the ref blew half time. The footballers parted and it was back to Frank Bough in the Grandstand studio.

The first new holiday, Hubert Rottenborough Day, was over and the Prime Minister was once again up to his knees in the mire.

He was indeed back in the byre, but this time he was also in the Westminster muck, and claggy stuff it was. Seth and Daisy had yet to wind slowly o'er the lea, so the PM pitched forklum glumly on alone.

It had started well enough, he mused. The party had even been able to get an unlooked-for candidate of its own for immortality. Ashdon Underlyne, the Trade Secretary, and the PM's pet hate, had been spat at, bitten and trampled to death declaring open the first day of the camel races in Hyde Park.

Having got in the way of the Ambassador of Subterranea's favourite dromedary, Underlyne would never get in anybody's way again.

Unfortunately, the Transport & General Workers, who were in a recent dispute with the late Hubert Rottenborough's union, were threatening to bring out their two million members on strike.

They wanted Rottenborough Day renamed after Arthur Evermeel, a minor T & G functionary who had recently choked to death on a red mullet during a state banquet in Belgrade.

"Daw Evermeel and Rottenborough, too, muttered the PM,

savaging a particularly inoffensive comment. Rottenborough, an undisputed regional secretary of a little known union, he had succeeded as of right to a seat in the Commons for a constituency nobody could ever remember.

He had spoken but once in favour of higher salaries for MPs. He had proceeded to the Lords, having loyally vacated his seat for a pal of the previous party leader. In the Lords, Rottenborough spoke only once—in favour of higher attendance allowance for peers.

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## Stock Exchange Prices

### Equities under pressure

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug. 21. Dealings End, Sept. 1. Contango Day, Sept. 4. Settlement Day, Sept. 12.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

STOCKS	PRICE	CHG	PERCENT	STOCKS	PRICE	CHG	PERCENT	STOCKS	PRICE	CHG	PERCENT
Am. Can. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Oil 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Sugar 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Tobacco 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Water 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Zinc 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Copper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Lead 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Tin 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Nickel 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Iron 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Steel 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Glass 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Rubber 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Textile 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Food 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Chemical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Pharmaceutical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Medical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Dental 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Optical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Musical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Sporting 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Amusement 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Entertainment 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Education 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Religious 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Social 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Political 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Legal 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Medical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Dental 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Optical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Musical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
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Am. Amusement 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
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Am. Medical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Dental 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Optical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
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Am. Entertainment 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
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Am. Religious 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
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Am. Dental 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Optical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Musical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Sporting 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Amusement 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Entertainment 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Education 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Religious 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Social 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Political 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Legal 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Medical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Dental 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Optical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Musical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Sporting 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Amusement 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Entertainment 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Education 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Religious 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Social 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Political 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Legal 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Medical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Dental 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Optical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Musical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Sporting 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Amusement 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Entertainment 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Education 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Religious 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Social 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Political 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Legal 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Medical 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Gen. Elec. 100	11.25	0.125	1.125	Int. Paper 100	11.25	0.125	1.125
Am. Dental 100	11.25										



















